FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 067 *7 April 1982*

BULGARIA

Dailies Comment on Reagan Press Conference C 1
[NARODNA ARMIYA, NARODNA MLADEZH]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Comments on Jaruzelski Visit D 1
Czech Journalists' Union Congress Meets 6 Apr D 1
Fojtik Address D 1
Resolution Approved D 2
Trade Minister Interviewed on New Retail Trade Law D 3
Colotka Receives USSR Trade Minister Struyev D 3
Bilak Receives West German Communist Official D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]
Husak Greets DPRK's Kim Il-song on Reelection D 4
Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Arrives for Visit D 4
Meets Strougal D 4
RUDE PRAVO: Military Goals of Space Shuttles [2 Apr] D 5
Slovak PRAVDA Criticizes New NATO Tanks, AWACS [2 Apr] D 5
Slovak Daily Scores PCI Stands on USSR D 6
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Apr]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Publishes Military Service Law E 1
[27-28 Mar]
Commentator Reports on Falklands Incident E 15
Falklands Issue, Other Foreign Topics Viewed E 16
Comradeship With Polish Soldiers Stressed E 18
[DER MORGEN 26 Mar]
Deputy Foreign Minister Visits Great Britain E 19
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3-4 Apr]
Hoffmann Scores U.S. at Army Union Conference E 19
FRG Citizen Detained for Transit Route Abuse E 19
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Mar]

HUNGARY

MSZMP Central Committee Session Held 7 Apr F 1
Budapest Reports on Economic Talks With U.S. F 1
Kadar Greets SRV's Le Duan on Birthday F 1
Foreign Minister Puja Pays Official Visit to SRV F 1
[cross-reference]
MTI on Results of Visit F 1
Ghanaian Government Delegation Arrives for Talks F 2
Briefs: New Ambassador to India; Ambassador to F 2
Trinidad; Plant Systems in Mexico

POLAND

Council of Ministers Views GDR Trip, Martial Law G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Apr]
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Jaruzelski CSSR Trip G 4
Finance Minister Interview on Debt Rescheduling G 5
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary G 6
Czyrek Speaks at Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission G 6
Jaruzelski Addresses Social Health Council G 7
Rakowski Attends Meeting at Lodz Factory G 8
[Moszynski in POLITYKA 3 Apr]
PZPR Factory Unit Heads Debate Economic Tasks G 11
Wozniak Address G 11
More on Wozniak G 12
Barcikowski Closing Remarks G 12
PZPR Leadership Activities Reported 6 April G 13
Barcikowski at Scouts Assembly G 13
Orzechowski at Science Meeting G 13
Kuberski Comments on Church-State Relations G 14
Orthodox Bishops Hold Synod in Warsaw 6 Apr G 14
Army Youth Council Holds Plenum 6 April G 14
Solidarity Members Arrested in Bielsko-Biala G 15
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Acts of Solidarity Emigres G 15
Power Industry Plans, Assessment Reported G 16
Wiejacz on UN Economic Commission Meeting G 16
TRYBUNA LUDU Views East-West Relations G 17
Professor Discusses Detente in RZECZPOSPOLITA G 18
Commission With USSR To Meet 'Next Week' G 19
Katowice Delegation Visits Donetsk in USSR G 19
New Soviet Trade Contacts Reported 5 April G 20
USSR Friendship Society Marks Treaty Anniversary G 20
Gwiazda Speaks to Society G 20
Kowalczyk Addresses LDPD Congress in Weimar G 21
Portuguese CP Leader Cunhal Arrives in Warsaw G 21
Talk With Barcikowski G 21
Meeting With Jaruzelski G 21
Passenger Trains To Renew Activity 7 April G 22
Radio's 'Third Program' Resumes Broadcasting G 22
Weeklies FORUM, KIERUNKI Resume Publication G 22
Briefs: New Biweekly on Sale G 22

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Speech to RCP Central Committee 31 March H 1
[SCINTEIA 2 Apr]
Further Details on Ceausescu-Evren Talks 2 April H 12
Turkish President Evren's Visit Continues H 13
Lays Memorial Wreath H 13
Visits Bucharest Enterprises H 14
Receives Diplomatic Missions H 14
Visits Brasov County H 14

YUGOSLAVIA

Gromyko Ends Visit 6 Apr; Communique Issued	I 1
Joint Communique	I 1
Airport Departure	I 3
Sundic Commentary	I 3
Prospects, Problems in Trade With USSR Viewed [Vukcevic in BORBA 1 Apr]	I 4
West German SPD Official Horst Ehmke Visits	I 5
Meets Grlickov	I 5
Talks With Dolanc	I 5
Sees Dragosavac	I 6
Herljevic Notes Success of Kosovo Exercises	I 6
Kosovo Muslim Official Scores Demonstrators [DANAS]	I 6
Prizren LC Organization Holds Election Meeting [Markovic in BORBA 31 Mar]	I 7
Serbian LC Body Views Congress Report, Kosovo	I 7
POLITIKA Reporters Appraise Situation in Kosovo [Nesic and Zejneli, 31 Mar]	I 8
Serbia Adopts Law on Powers Throughout Republic [Lazarevic in POLITIKA 1 Apr]	I 9
Pupils Imprisoned for Albanian Propaganda	I 10
Teachers Punished for Changing Pupils' Names	I 10

DAILIES COMMENT ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU061625 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 3 April 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word commentary by Ivan Undzhiev entitled "Glorification of Militarism" and dealing with U.S. President Reagan's latest press conference on 31 March, in which the President dealt with a "number of questions of great importance for the further development of the international situation." Ivan Undzhiev remarks on the "careful preparation of this press conference" and on the "preliminary propaganda preceeding it" which was aimed at convincing the U.S. public that they would hear "something really new," indicating "a more flexible approach on questions immediately concerning the fate of all mankind."

Undzhiev further states that the speeches delivered by Leonid Brezhnev, "the first Soviet party and state leader," on 16 and 24 March, greatly impressed the whole world and "could not be ignored by Western circles, even by those who would very much like to do so." Undzhiev adds that "Washington ruling circles take this into consideration and are trying. in turn, to underrate the importance of Brezhnev's speeches" and to present them "as propaganda tricks," by launching at the same time their own "new initiatives" which are nothing but a new variety of the well-known "zero option." According to Undzhiev, "this was one of the goals of Reagan's press conference." But the President once more demonstrated his full adherence to the well-known formula: "We will first rearm and then negotiate." Reagan "persists in the old habit of justifying the plans for a tremendous increase of nuclear war potential in the United States" by trying to convince the public that "the Soviet Union has a dangerous superiority in the missiles sector." Undzhiev also asserts that the "press conference aimed at inspiring the U.S. West European allies with greater confidence, and at somewhat reassuring them, since they have increasingly been dissociating themselves from the adventurous militarist policy" of the United States recently. Undzhiev closes his commentary by noting that the only "news" in Reagan's press conference was his announcement that the United States will "perhaps" be ready to begin "the long-awaited Geneva negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments" this summer.

NARODNA MLADEZH on 3 April carries on page 3 a similar, 500-word, commentary on the same subject by Vladimir Ignatov, entitled "Demoagogic Justifications." Dealing with Reagan's 31 March televised press conference, Ignatov notes the U.S. President's "undeniable" talent for public appearances and TV statements, and the careful preparation of such appearances by his numerous advisers," a fact which by itself should guarantee the success of such events." Ignatov says that "President Reagan was obliged to give an answer to the new Soviet peace proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev" though he "was unwilling to do so," because he is under the heavy pressure of criticism within his country and abroad. Ignatov cites statements by U.S. senators such as Edward Kennedy, against the "unprecedented militarization of the Reagan Administration." He also notes the "dissatisfaction of NATO allies" with Reagan's "anti-European policy" which tries to "deprive" the Western countries of "cooperation with the USSR and the socialist countries," proposing instead "that the old continent should be transformed into a U.S. nuclear target." As to Reagan's answer to all these questions, Ignatov notes that he "repeated once more the outdated myth of 'Soviet menace'" by declaring that the United States must first of all "make up for its backwardness in the nuclear rearmament sector," and only following this "will it be possible to proceed toward negotiations." Ignatov closes his statement by stressing that all these are "demagogic slogans" and that such an answer cannot satisfy the U.S. or world public.

Ignatov adds that "instead of futile assurances" and "outdated myths," world public opinion is "expecting real action" from the U.S. President, "actions such as those proposed by the United States so that a future of mankind free of nuclear arms" should be guaranteed.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI VISIT

LD070908 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 7 Apr (CTK) -- The official friendly visit of the Polish party and state delegation "demonstrated the warm relation of Socialist Czechoslovakia to People's Poland and our support to its difficult struggle for socialist future," today's RUDE PRAVO said.

Experience confirmed the well-known truth that the way towards a new system cannot be easy. It is a way of struggle. World imperialism does not give up without struggle and can never put up with the loss of positions...Czechoslovakia's public received with satisfaction the statement that Poland will remain an integral part of our socialist community for ever, the daily stressed.

People's Poland is at the beginning of its struggle for the removal of the heritage of the past and of the damage caused by counter-revolution. But the country is not alone in this struggle: It has friends and allies in the fraternal family of the countries of the socialist community, who have resolutely condemned the interference of the U.S. and its close allies in the NATO pact in the internal Polish affairs, and who expressed their support and willingness to grant Poland all-round help in its effort to overcome the present economic difficulties.

The Czechoslovak-Polish discussion, as well as the discussions in the Soviet Union and the GDR, have become an important event in the life of the socialist community, and an important contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among the fraternal countries and nations, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

CZECH JOURNALISTS' UNION CONGRESS MEETS 6 APR

Fojtik Address

LD061426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Third Congress of the Czech Union of Journalists continues today in Prague with its second day of proceedings. Our reporter Lubos Lidicky reports now on this morning's proceedings:

Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of its delegation at the congress, is here again today for the second-day proceedings. The whole morning was taken up by a discussion in which 2 dozen delegates spoke; for example, Pavel Kopecky, deputy chief editor of the main editorial department for international life at Radio Prague, spoke about the experience of our foreign correspondents in filing commentary news reports from around the world and their methods and means in doing this [word indistinct]. He also took the opportunity to mention new programs which in recent years have immediately appealed to listeners. These include, of course, items from abroad.

Stanislav Stranik, from the editorial department of the weekly SIGNAL spoke about the ideological, educational and professional role of journalists, and about new methods they employ.

Ivan Chloupecky from Czechoslovak Television then spoke on methods of effecting greater influence on the television viewer in the sphere of economic propaganda.

(Vlastimil Neperil) from the faculty of journalism of Charles University spoke about the training of young journalists, while Libuse Peckova raised some points about criticism on the pages of regional dailies.

The leader of the party delegation also spoke. His speech was warmly received by those present. Comrade Jan Fojtik, on behalf of the CP Central Committee and of its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, thanked the journalists for all their efforts in ensuring that the word of the party was spread equally to readers, listeners and viewers, and gave thanks for all that journalists do for the good name of socialist journalism.

Comrade Fojtik praised the down-to-earth character, the content and the relevance of the congress proceedings report and the ensuing discussions, which showed how to raise the standard of work of journalists, how to improve work with listeners' and viewers' letters, how to improve constructive criticism, and how to better promote progressive forms of work and the socialist way of life.

The journalist community can take pride in its work, Comrade Fojtik continued. It is also necessary to acknowledge the large amount of work which has been done in the past 5-year period in the editorial departments of all the mass media. This period has been marked by the honest attempt of journalists to make the maximum contribution to ensuring that our public and our citizens are truthfully informed about everything that must be known about events, both at home and abroad, and about the policy of our party, so that they can understand them properly and so that they can actively support and implement them responsibly and to the best of their ability, armed with the certainty of their correctness and necessity.

Comrade Fojtik also spoke about the current tasks of the media in disseminating information about the fulfillment of tasks in the construction of socialist society, which is continuing in a strained international situation at a time when imperialist forces are trying to upset the balance of power and are doing everything to undermine the class consciousness of working people in the socialist countries. Now is the time when it is necessary to fulfill the tasks of the media as agitator, propaganda medium and organizer.

Comrade Fojtik concluded by saying that it is necessary to fight for the respect of our homeland and its eminent place in the family of countries of the socialist community, which is waging an inexorable battle for world peace, for averting war, and for progress.

The congress proceedings will continue this afternoon with a discussion, and will conclude with the delegates approving the new executive bodies and the congress resolution.

Resolution Approved

LD061708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The congress of the Czech Union of Journalists ended in Prague today. Present at the deliberations was a CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by its secretary, Jan Fojtik. After hearing the reports of the congress commissions, the congress elected a new Central Committee of the Czech Union of Journalists.

At its first session, which followed, the new Central Committee elected the chairman of the Czech Union of Journalists; it is again Josef Valenta. The delegates also unanimously approved the congress resolution in which they promise to promote and explain the leading role of the CPCZ; the extent and significance of its political, ideological and organizational work; the advantages of our political system; and the strengthening of the social and life securities of the Czechoslovak working people.

At the close of the congress the delegates sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists.

TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NEW RETAIL TRADE LAW

WA070800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Eva Sadilkova Interview with Antonin Takulik, Czech Socialist Republic trade minister: "In the Interest of the Consumers"]

[Excerpt] A new trade law which became effective in April 1982 concerns the entire scope of domestic trade management, outlines its basic tasks, and integrates the overall system of consumer protection in retail.

[Question] A new domestic trade law became effective on 1 April. How did the retail employees prepare to implement the new law?

[Answer] The issue of a directive format substantially increases the pressure to assume more responsibility for task fulfillment and increases requirements for overall quality and effectiveness of retail trade. This includes the necessity to resolve problems, eliminate shortcomings and, not least, introduce improved management methods in the domestic trade.

We have organized numerous aktivs and seminars sponsored by national committees as well as individual economic trade units, consumer cooperatives and other organizations. Their objective is to explain to the employees the meaning of the new legal adjustments and ensure that they will abide by it. We emphasize not only the knowledge of the letter of the law, but primarily, understanding of the reasons for it; the need to achieve higher quality and work efficiency with the consuming public.

[Question] The new law also concerns consumer interests in retail trade. What are some of the responsibilities toward the consumers?

[Answer] The law assumes a more thorough implementation of the requirements for higher technical as well as esthetic quality of goods. It also concerns consumer information and a number of other measures.

On consumer complaints, the law includes a number of useful and effective rules and, again, creates increased pressure for their implementation. That means primarily the book of suggestions and complaints, where, in addition to the existing arrangement, we have introduced new measures to call consumers' attention to their increased use through displayed notices. The entries therein and their rapid settlement will become the criteria in evaluating the quality of service and, in justified cases, it may lead to additional bonuses for retail employees.

[Question] What role has been assigned to national committees?

[Answer] The new law increases the involvement of the national committees in ensuring adequate supplies and services for the consumer. The new law provides for authority to suggest or even undertake necessary measures to improve the retail services. It expands the committees' jurisdiction in establishing operating hours, delimits their function in issuing trade permits, and strengthens their control function.

The law is based on the assumption that the national committees are very important intermediaries in the management of retail trade, and that responsibility for domestic trade and services in an inseparable component of their comprehensive care for social-economic development within their jurisdictions. The law also enjoins all trade organizations to an effective cooperation with the national committees.

COLOTKA RECEIVES USSR TRADE MINISTER STRUYEV

LD022342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today a Soviet delegation headed by Trade Minister Aleksandr Struyev.

The former briefed his guests on the development of Slovakia and its further prospects. During the meeting the usefulness of mutual exchange of experience of socialist trade and deepening cooperation between the two countries was stressed. During its stay in Slovakia, the Soviet delegation discussed topical issues concerning the development of internal trade, the mutual exchange of goods and scientific-technological cooperation.

BILAK RECEIVES WEST GERMAN COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU031531 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 82 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Comradely Meeting With the Chairman of the German Communist Party"]

[Text] Prague, 31 Mar -- Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Member and secretary, this Wednesday received Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

The two comrades exchanged opinions on the topical issues of the international communist and workers movement and on the most important problems of international politics. They informed each other about the situation in the two parties. They highly appraised the cooperation of the two fraternal parties, which is developing on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two representatives stated that there is a full concurrence of opinions on all questions under discussion between the CPCZ and the German Communist Party.

HUSAK GREETS DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

LD061752 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, has sent a telegram to Secretary General of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee Kim Il-song. He congratulated him on his reelection as president o the DPRK.

SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD051854 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr (CTK) -- A delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, arrived here Monday to take part in the official discussions on the development of the Czechoslovak-Syrian trade, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation, and cooperation in the sphere of planning and health care.

Meets Strougal

LD061816 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Tuesday 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Syrian deputy premier for economic affairs, currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

Lubomir Strougal stressed Syria's important role in the Middle East, and voiced Czechoslovakia's interest in the promotion of cooperation with Syria in the economic and scientific-technical sphere. Both officials emphasized the existence of good prerequisites for cooperation in planning, culture and health care.

RUDE PRAVO: MILITARY GOALS OF SPACE SHUTTLES

AU051329 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] New York, 1 Apr (CTK) -- At the Pentagon's insistence, a container with secret military apparatus will be placed in the Columbia space shuttle [raketoplan] already for its next, its fourth and last, test flight, which is to take place toward the end of June or at the beginning of July and last 7 days. Originally the program counted on the space shuttle being used for military purposes only on its ninth flight, which would have been in about 1 year's time.

The goal of the space shuttle's military missions have never been publicized, but it is generally known that its purpose will be to launch espionage satellites into orbit and test certain weapons. The latest reports in the American press confirm that these goals include "the improvement of the ability to observe foreign territory from orbit" and the "study of factors affecting the functioning of weapons in space." The WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that during the next flight, the Pentagon's secret freight will belong to the air force and will consist of apparatus for testing infrared and ultraviolet radiation in space.

An exact facsimile of the space shuttle center in Cape Canaveral, Florida is now being built on the Vandenberg base in California for the space shuttle with an exclusively military mission. The facsimile is to be completed in 1984.

SLOVAK PRAVDA CRITICIZES NEW NATO TANKS, AWACS

AU051924 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 82 p 6

[V. Vladar article: "Ominous Facts' A Quick Glance at the NATO Arsenals"]

[Excerpt] U.S. Army units stationed in the FRG have received the first series of the latest M-1 combat tanks. These new U.S. tanks, driven by turbine engines and fitted with a 105mm caliber cannon and two machineguns, are to gradually replace the M-60 tanks, hitherto used by U.S. Army units in Europe. (from the press)

A brief report which might escape the attention of many of our readers. However, an important point is hidden in it: The decision of the American ruling circles or, more accurately, the decision of the Pentagon, on changing the armament of U.S. Army units and on changing the armament of all NATO units.

To this report one has to add another: The first Boeing-707 aircraft, equipped with espionage instruments belonging to the espionage AWACS, has arrived in the FRG. The task of this aircraft is -- among other things over FRG territory.

The CSSR, its government and people do not deny any country -- regardless of its social system -- the right to perfect self-defense. On the contrary, we regard the security of all countries to be their internal matter and respect the domestic and defense interests of all countries; of course, as long as such "defense" does not become a cloak for the preparation of an aggressive attack. In that case we reserve the right to appropriate measures in our country, which would ensure its development and the citizens' tranquil life. We regard this principle, more than once stressed by the Soviet Government and the government of our republic, to be unequivocally correct.

However, it is difficult for us to look with an easy mind at such phenomena when the interests of defense-capability, let us say of the FRG, are being closely connected with interests asserted by espionage centers, and even that of the United States, a country tens of thousands of kilometers from our borders.

Conventional Weapons Are Being Modernized

In this connection also, the Czechoslovak citizens are rightly objecting to many phenomena which in the NATO pact and particularly on FRG territory signal a grave danger for our everyday life.

At the end of last year, the United States opened a big "game" of psychological -- and economic -- attack on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The American military-industrial complex strove and strives to prove to the world that the only path to peace is, to put it concisely, the disarmament of the Soviet Union or, even more accurately, its nuclear and missile disarmament. When we translate this demand into everyday language, it looks as if a habitual thief asked, somewhere in our country, a national committee to ban fitting homes with locks, banks and shops with alarm equipment, and building fences around real estate. Such a demand would rightly elicit laughter and no thinking citizen would have to think too long about why this request came from a habitual thief.

In this same manner, thinking European very quickly grasped what is hidden under the demand of the "zero option," which the U.S. administration and the NATO leadership have formulated. And thus, next to the unequivocal answer, people in Europe and therefore also in our country are asking: Who gave the United States the right to "defend" its borders on the Neisse River and on the western border of Czechoslovakia and the FRG?

SLOVAK DAILY SCORES PCI STANDS ON USSR

AU052022 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Professor Jan Kvasnicka, doctor of philosophy and doctor of sciences: "International Validity of Leninism; Stands Adopted by the Italian Communist Party (PCI) Contradict the Italian Communists' Revolutionary Traditions" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ENTIRE PROGRESSIVE WORLD PUBLIC, ALL PEACE-LOVING, PROGRESSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES AND MOVEMENTS FEEL ENORMOUS RESPECT FOR THE GLORIOUS, HEROIC COMBAT PATH TRAVERSED BY THE PCI AS A VITAL PART OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. IT WAS THE PCI THAT HAD REARED AND GIVEN THE ENTIRE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT SUCH OUTSTANDING LENIN-TYPE REVOLUTIONARIES AS ANTONIO GRAMSCI, THE PCI'S FOUNDER; PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, HIS SUCCESSOR AND OUTSTANDING FIGURE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONALE AND THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT; OR LUIGI LONGO, COURAGEOUS FIGHTER AGAINST FASCISM AND CAPTALISM.

The history of the Italian communists' courageous battle for the working people's vital interests against capitalism and the system of exploitation, a battle full of sacrifices, provides an immense multitude of proof of their comradely, fraternal relationship with the Soviet Union, the fatherland of Leninism, and with the Leninist CPSU.

This makes certain stands of the present PCI leadership all the more surprising, stands which have evoked justified concern in the international communist and anti-imperialist movement BECAUSE THEY ARE OBJECTIVELY PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF REACTIONARY FORCES AND WEAKENING THE FORCES OF PROGRESS, PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM. The statements of attitude by the CPCZ Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee and other fraternal parties justly criticize the PCI leadership's stands, formulated particularly in the resolution of 30 December 1981 and broadly propagated at the PCI Central Committee's session in the first half of January 1982.

Deplorably, despite the formal statement made by E. Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, at this PCI Central Committee session on the "extraordinary significance of the October Revolution," it must be seen that his contribution, as well as certain contributions to the discussion by PCI leadership members and Berlinguer's own concluding speech contain, as far as we can judge from the materials published on 12-15 January 1982, MANY ANTI-SOVIET SALLIES, BASED ON AN APRIOI NEGATIVIST APPROACH TO EVERYTHING GIVEN BIRTH TO BY THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ON ONE SIXTH OF THE GLOBE, AND TO EVERYTHING THAT HAD EMERGED UNDER THE REVOLUTIONIZING INFLUENCE OF ITS IDEAS -- THE IDEAS OF MARXISM-LENINISM, DEVELOPED UNDER THE SPECIFIC AND CONCRETE CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRIES OF REAL SOCIALISM.

If we look closer at the materials of the PCI leadership's January session, we come to the conviction that THE COMRADES IN THE PCI LEADERSHIP ARE UNDERRATING THE INTERNATIONAL VALIDITY OF LENINISM AS THE MARXISM OF THE EPOCH OF IMPERIALISM AND OF PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONS. THIS IS ALSO MANIFESTED IN THE UNDERRATING, THE BELITTLING AND NONRECOGNITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXPERIENCE, STRATEGY AND MAIN TACTICAL PRINCIPLES BROUGHT BY THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

These leadeing figures seem not to know, or else seem to have completely "forgotten," V.I. Lenin's advice to revolutionary workers parties and their leaders to consider it their lasting task to "weigh Russian experience in connection with certain burning questions of the international communist tactics." (V.I. Lenin, WORKS, Vol. 31, p. 51.) Already soon after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, V.I. Lenin stressed not only the purely national significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, valid only for Russia, but also its international significance, international both in the more narrow and in the broader sense: "Experience has proved that in certain, very substantial questions of the proletarian revolution, ALL countries must inevitably pass the stage passed by Russia.)" (same vol., p. 23.) Lenin primarily had in mind all the basic features of the proletarian revolution in Russia, "the international importance or historic inevitability of the repetition, on an international scale, of what had been in our country," and at the same time he stressed that it was the Bolshevik, the "Russian example" that is "showing ALL countries all kinds of things, very substantial things, in their inevitable and near future." (same vol. p. 15.)

THE MATERIALS FROM THE PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S JANUARY SESSION, AS WELL AS CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY LEADING PCI FIGURES DURING THE PRECEDING MONTHS, TESTIFY TO THE ENDEAVOR TO CAST DOUBT ON THE BASIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL VALIDITY OF LENINISM, WHICH HAD TRIUMPHED EXACTLY IN THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF GREAT OCTOBER. TO CHARACTERIZE THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AS MERELY "ONE EVENT" WHICH "SIGNIFIED FOR MANKIND A STEP FORWARD" MEANS NOT TO GRASP THE BASIC CLASS-POLITICAL AND INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENT OF THE 20TH CENTURY, THE EVENT WHICH HAD STARTED A NEW EPOCH IN MANKIND'S HISTORY.

In fact, we know many events in past history which had meant a step forward. Even bourgeois revolutions which brought the bourgeoisie to power were a significant step forward, compared with the guild isolation of feudalism. The universally revolutionizing influence of the Great October was manifested, first, in the emergence of Marxist-Leninist parties in almost all countries of the world, and in the creation of the world communist movement; and, second, in the creative development of the Leninist theory of socialist revolution in the middle of the forties. It was the national and democratic revolutions in a whole number of countries in central and south-east Europe and Asia which, due to the creative application of Leninism in particular, were able to grow into socialist revolutions.

THE SPIRUTUAL CHILD OF THE GREAT OCTOBER IS THE WORLD SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AS THE MOST DYNAMICALLY DEVELOPING SOCIOECONOMIC SYSTEM IN THE PRESENT CLASS-DIVIDED WORLD. THE OBJECTIVE LAWS GOVERNING THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM -- THE PATH TO IT WAS OPENED BY THE GREAT OCTOBER 1917 -- WERE MANIFESTED IN THEIR SPECIFIC NATIONAL FORM ALSO IN THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM IN OTHER COUNTRIES, WHERE THE WORKING PEOPLE, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THEIR MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES AND WITH THE FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE OF THE FIRST SOCIALIST STATE IN THE WORLD, SUCCEEDED IN BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALISM, AND TODAY ARE MOSTLY STARTING TO BUILD THE ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

With the emergence of the Soviet socialist state, the Great October Socialist Revolution created a qualitatively new situation not only in the European but also in the world revolutionary workers and anti-imperialist movement. Its victories, the growth of its strength and intensity, as well as of its influence in the political battle in this or that country, the emergence and successes of many democratic movements, such as for instance the battle for a lasting peace, are all tied to the successes achieved in building socialism in the Soviet Union.

The Great October Socialist Revolution awakened the creative energy of millions; after the victory of the first socialist state and its army over Nazism and fascism, they carried out socialist revolutions under new conditions and are now successfully building a new social system. It was this revolution that inspired the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who overthrew the yoke of colonialism in a fight full of sacrifice and suffering, acquired their national freedom and strikingly weakened the positions of international imperialism.

It is hard for us to understand the claim made at the session mentioned above by Pietro Ingrao, member of the PCI leadership, about some kind of "expansive role of that entire experience which is based on October." We also cannot agree with his double-faced attitude in demanding to "look the facts and changes of reality in the face," because it is exactly the objective reality, the result of the mass creative work of millions of people in the countries of the socialist community, which had created the world socialist community -- this child of the international revolutionary workers class.

THE GENERALLY KNOWN FACTS ABOUT THE RESULTS OF ANTIFEUDAL, ANTICOLONIAL AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST REVOLUTIONS IN DOZENS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN AFRICA AND ASIA ARE ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYBODY. THE SHIFT OF FORCES IN THE WORLD ARENA IN FAVOR OF PROGRESS, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM DID NOT MATERIALIZE OF ITS OWN ACCORD: IT IS THE RESULT OF SUCCESSES ACHIEVED BOTH IN THE PAST AND AT PRESENT IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMY, POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY BY THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AND ESPECIALLY BY ITS MAIN FORCE -- THE SOVIET UNION. THE SOVIET UNION'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH IS THE MAIN OBSTACLE WHICH IS HOLDING OFF THE MATERIALIZATION OF CRIMINAL PLANS HARBORED BY THE MOST REACTIONARY FORCES OF WORLD IMPERIALISM FOR A THIRD WORLD WAR.

Marxism-Leninism, as the scientific theory and ideology of the workers class, understands socioeconomic development as a historic process, which implements the objective laws and logic of the epoch, or epochs, in question, laws and logic reflecting the basic interests of classes. These laws and logic do not depend on an individual's subjective notions and opinions; neither do they depend on the will of a group of leaders, as V.I. Lenin agreed time and again. The social practice of hundreds of millions of working people has confirmed, and confirms every day, the truth of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, which has revealed and grasped the objective laws governing mankind's development and which has also shown us the social force, both capable of and destined to change the existing exploitation system in a revolutionary manner and to establish the real reign of the working people. The world revolutionary process is registering, in a historical perspective and in spite of temporary retreats, failures, mistakes or defeats, new victories of the people of labor and of the forces of progress.

ALTHOUGH THE ENEMIES OF REAL SOCIALISM ARE NOT CEASING THEIR ATTEMPTS TO BELITTLE THE PIONEER WORK OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND THEIR LENINIST PARTY IN THE EYES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION HAS A UNIVERSAL, GLOBAL, AND QUITE UNIQUE SIGNIFICANCE IN HISTORY, BECAUSE THE INSPIRING AND REVOLUTIONIZING FORCE OF IDEAS -- THE IDEAS OF LENINISM -- IS LEADING PROGRESSIVE MANKIND INTO A BRIGHT COMMUNIST FUTURE.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PUBLISHES MILITARY SERVICE LAW

AU021630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Mar 82 pp 9/10

["Law on Military Service in the GDR -- Military Service Law"]

[Text] Protecting peace and the socialist fatherland and its gains is the constitutional right and honorary duty of GDR citizens. For this purpose the People's Chamber, on the basis of and in implementing Articles 7 and 23 of the GDR Constitution as well as of section 3, paragraphs 1 and 3 of the defense law of 13 October 1978 (LAW REGISTER I No 35, p 377), adopt the following law:

Section I: General Provisions

Paragraph 1: Basic Provisions on Military Service

(1) Through military service the GDR ensures for its citizens the assertion of their right and the fulfillment of their honorary duty to protect peace and the socialist fatherland and its gains.

(2) With military service the GDR citizens are making a significant contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace, to the strengthening of the socialist state power and to the secure protection of the construction and gains of socialism from any attack by its enemies.

(3) With the military service of its citizens the GDR as a participating state in the Warsaw Pact strengthens the unity and defense capability of the socialist military coalition and contributes to the fulfillment of its international alliance obligations.

(4) Military service must be fashioned in such a way as to safeguard national defense any time.

(5) During mobilization and in a state of defense alert all measures must be taken with respect to military service to enable the GDR to repel any armed attack without delay and to fulfill its international obligations. The measures required for mobilization and for the state of defense alert must be prepared in good time.

Paragraph 2: Completion of Military Service

(1) Military service consists of active military service and service in the reserves. It is served in the National Peoples Army [NVA].

(2) Military service under Subparagraph 1 is also served in the GDR Borber Troops. The provisions of this law apply accordingly.

(3) Equivalent to completing military service under Subparagraph 1 is service in other organs in which citizens can carry out their constitutional right and honorary duty to national defense upon decisions of the GDR's National Defense Council. The stipulations of this law accordingly apply to that service. The GDR's National Defense Council decrees the required stipulations for special characteristics of that service which do not correspond to individual stipulations of this law.

Paragraph 3: Duty of Military Service

(1) There is a general obligation to serve in the army in the GDR. Within the framework of general conscription all male citizens fit for military service must be trained and employed for the fulfillment of national defense tasks.

(2) General conscription comprises in particular the duty

(A) To report for registration, examination and verification of induction or the establishment of fitness for service,

(B) To comply with instruction to establish or maintain fitness for service or to make preparations for military service or with instructions which serve a possible induction into military service,

(C) To do active military service, service in the reserves or a service which is equivalent to doing military Service inasmuch as there is a fitness to serve,

(D) To report changes in personal status

(E) To personally report to complement military service records or to clarify problems concerning military service, upon order of the military kreis commands.

(3) All male GDR citizens (hereafter terms conscripts) from their 18th year of life to 31 December of the year in which they complete 50 years of age are liable for compulsory military service. For warrant officers and officers, compulsory military service ends on 31 December of the year in which they complete 60 years of age.

(4) During mobilization and in a state of defense alert compulsory military service ends for all citizens on 31 December of the year in which they complete 60 years of age. This also accordingly applies to the preparations for mobilization and for the state of defense alert inasmuch as this law stipulates anything in that respect.

(5) During mobilization and in a state of defense alert, female GDR citizens from their 18th year of age to 31 December of the year in which they complete 50 years of age can be included in general conscription. This accordingly applies to the preparation for mobilization and for the state of defense alert with the same validity as anything that has been stipulated by this law.

(6) The age stipulations for general conscription do not apply if legal provisions about a service in keeping with Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 3 state otherwise.

Paragraph 4: Voluntary Military Service

Regardless of general conscription GDR citizens have the right to do military service based on their free choice. The stipulations for male citizens also apply to female citizens.

Section II: Preparatory Measures for Military Service

Paragraph 5: Preparation for Military Service

(1) The state organs as well as the combines, economic management organs, enterprises, cooperative, social organization and associations (hereafter termed enterprises) are dutybound to prepare the citizens for military service. The citizens participate in preparations for military service according to this law or to other legal rules or provisions.

(2) The preparation for military service is a component part of the instruction and education in general educational schools, professional training institutions, vocational schools, colleges and universities.

(3) Premilitary training is conducted in the Society for Sports and Technology [GST] to prepare youth for military service. The requirements necessary for this will be defined by the national defense minister.

(4) On the basis of the plans or state assignments, the state organs and enterprises are dutybound to persuade citizens to do voluntary military service. This particularly concerns ensuring that there is young personnel for military profession on long-term basis.

(5) The state organs and enterprises are dutybound to solemnly see off those of their employees who are called up for military service. Contacts must be maintained with

them and their dependents during military service, and influence must be exerted to score high achievement during military service.

(6) The state organs and enterprises must closely cooperate and mutually support each other in order to prepare the citizens for military service.

Paragraph 6: Registration

(1) The registration of conscripts is carried out by the German People's Police. The German People's Police can request, for this purpose, required information from state organs and enterprises or can request conscripts to report personally.

(2) The minister of national defense determines the date of registration as well as the age group or group of conscripts who are to be registered.

(3) Female citizens can also be registered any time in preparation for mobilization and the state of defense alert. The stipulations of Subparagraph 2 apply accordingly.

Paragraph 7: Callup Examination

(1) Before their first induction into military service conscripts must be examined. It is ascertained at the callup examination which conscripts are fit for military service and what other qualifications they possess for military service. The examination also serves to further prepare the citizens for the assertion of their constitutionally guaranteed right and the honorable fulfillment of their civic duty of performing military service.

(2) The minister of national defense defines the dates for the callup examination as well as the age group or group of conscripts who are to be drafted. This also applies to conscripts who have their permanent residence abroad or are staying abroad for a prolonged period. In their case the callup examination can be combined with induction.

(3) The callup examination is prepared and carried out by the military kreis commands in cooperation with the kreis or city bezirk councils. The military district commands or the councils of the kreise or city bezirke can issue pertinent instructions for this to other state organs or enterprises.

(4) Callup commissions will be formed at the military kreis commands for the examination.

(5) A repeat callup examination can be carried out if the minister of national defense so decrees.

Paragraph 8

(1) Upon request by the military kreis commands or, after the public proclamation, the conscripts must report at the prescribed date and place for the callup examination. Conscripts who up to their completed 19th year of age have not received a summon for an examination or have not obtained any other knowledge of the callup examination are duty-bound to immediately personally report at the competent military kreis command for their place of residence.

(2) Conscripts who do not comply with the summons for callup examination must report the reasons to the appropriate military kreis commands without delay. The summons to appear for examinations is valid until the conscript concerned receives another decision of the military kreis command.

(3) The military kreis commands must see to it that all conscripts of the age group or group of persons up for examination are drafted at the scheduled time. Conscripts for whom this was not possible can also be drafted any time after that.

Paragraph 9

(1) The drafting commissions comprise staffworkers of the military kreis commands, councils of the kreise or city bezirke and of other state organs as well as physicians.

(2) On the basis of their findings, the drafting commissions determine the fitness for service as well as other qualifications of the conscripts for military service and, on the basis of submitted applications, decide on temporary deferment from military service.

(3) The drafting commissions can call in for their deliberations staffworkers of state organs or of enterprises. In addition, they are authorized to request information or documents from state organs or enterprises or citizens or to free physicians of their professional discretion.

(4) The drafting commissions can enjoin conscripts to submit to specialized medical treatment inasmuch as this is necessary for preserving fitness for service.

(5) The drafting commissions can also enjoin the conscripts to acquire special knowledge and skill, particularly by participating in organized training measures in preparation for military service.

(6) The members and staffworkers of the drafting commissions are bound by professional discretion concerning the knowledge they obtain during the draft.

Paragraph 10: Military Records

(1) The conscripts receive military service passes at the callup examination or at another date to be fixed by the military kreis commands. The conscripts must carefully safeguard the military service passes. The loss of a military service pass must be immediately reported to the appropriate military kreis command or, during military service, to the appropriate superior.

(2) Subparagraph 1 applies accordingly to female citizens who receive an induction order under Paragraph 12 Subparagraph 4.

(3) Other military service records are kept by the military kreis command or, during military service, by the appropriate superiors.

Paragraph 11: Review of Induction and Certification of Fitness for Service

(1) In preparation for induction into military service, the military kreis commands can carry out induction verifications. At the induction verifications, the armed forces components, individual arms, special troops of NVA services into which the conscripts are expected to be drafted are determined. In case of necessity the conscripts' fitness for service and other abilities can be reviewed at the induction verifications. In special cases the military kreis commands can order measures to establish the fitness for service of the conscripts. The stipulations of Paragraphs 7-9 apply accordingly. Commissions will be formed depending on requirements. Out of the callup examinations or induction verifications, the heads of the military kreis commands issue instructions under Paragraph 9, Subparagraph 5.

(2) Inasmuch as it is necessary to determine the state of health of female citizens who are to receive or have received draft orders under Paragraph 12, Subparagraph 4 as well as in cases where the state of health cannot be otherwise ascertained, the military kreis command can order them to report for ascertainment of fitness for service under Subparagraph 9.

Paragraph 12: Induction Into Military Service

(1) The minister of national defense fixes the date for induction into military service. Callups for voluntary military service can be made when the conscripts

concerned have handed in the appropriate commitments. The callup is made by the military kreis commands by means of an induction order. The induction order establishes the military service status between the conscript and the NVA.

(2) The selection of conscripts for induction into military service is carried out by the military kreis commands. They decide when the conscripts are called up and determine the place of presentation for service or induction. Through the selection it must be ensured that the conscripts are called up at the moment which is expedient for the personnel complement of the NVA. Conscripts who have not yet performed basic military service and who after their callup examination want to start technical or college studies must be drafted for basic military service before studies unless the minister of national defense decides otherwise in order to take social development into consideration.

(3) If the draft call has not been preceded by an induction verification under Paragraph 11, the military kreis commands, in connected with the selection of the conscripts, also determine the components, individual arms of service, and special troops of services of the NVA into which the conscript is inducted.

(4) For draft calls during mobilization, conscripts can receive an induction order anytime under Paragraph 3, Subparagraphs 3 and 4. This also accordingly applies to female citizens whose induction has been envisaged during mobilization. Such an induction order must be carefully safeguarded. Its loss must be immediately reported to the appropriate military kreis command.

(5) Circumstances which prevent conscripts from reporting in keeping with the induction order must be reported to the appropriate military kreis command without delay. The induction order is valid until the conscript is informed of another decision of the military kreis command.

Paragraph 13: Unfitness for Military Service

(1) Conscripts whose permanent unfitness for military service has been established will not be drafted. They must immediately inform their appropriate military kreis commands if they learn facts that differ from these findings.

(2) Conscripts for whom a temporary unfitness for service was ascertained will not be drafted for the period concerned. The state organs and enterprises must adopt measures to restore the fitness for service of these conscripts as soon as possible.

Paragraph 14: Temporary Deferment From Military Service

(1) Upon request of state organs or enterprises, conscripts may be temporarily deferred from military service because of their qualifications and their corresponding indispensability.

(2) A temporary deferment from military service can take place upon request of a conscript if the induction at the scheduled date would constitute a considerable hardship on his family or of other facts.

(3) From callup examinations the heads of the military kreis commands or, if the induction has already taken place, the appropriate superiors decide on these requests.

(4) The applicants must take measures to eliminate the causes which have resulted in the temporary deferment as soon as possible. In doing so the state organs and enterprises must lend all possible support unless they themselves are the applicants.

(5) The applicants are dutybound to inform the military kreis commands without delay of the cessation of the causes which resulted in the temporary deferment from military service.

Paragraph 15: Complaint

(1) Complaints are permissible about decisions on the fitness or unfitness for military service, the temporary deferment from military service, the rejection of an application for temporary deferment from military service as well as about induction into military service contrary to valid regulations.

(2) Before induction into military service, the complaint should be addressed to the appropriate military kreis command within 1 week after receipt of the decision or of the induction order. If the complaint is not accepted, it must be transmitted to the military bezirk command. A commission must be formed for processing the complaint at the military bezirk command under the chairmanship of the chief of the military bezirk command. This commission is endowed with the rights stipulated in Paragraph 9, Subparagraph 3. The decision adopted by this commission is final. The complaint will not delay the decisions from being carried out.

(3) After induction into military service the complaint is to be submitted and processed according to the stipulations applicable to military service.

Paragraph 16: Duty To Report Changes of Personal Status

(1) The conscripts are dutybound from the moment in which the summons to appear for the draft was made public to them or has been otherwise extended to them or, from the moment in which they have reported for voluntary military service, to report changes in personal status.

(2) The extent of reports about changes in personal status will be determined by the GDR's National Defense Council.

(3) The military kreis commands can order conscripts to report personally if this is necessary for complementing military records or for the clarification of problems concerning military service.

(4) The state organs and enterprises can be enjoined by the military kreis commands to report changes in the personal status of conscripts to the military kreis commands.

(5) Female persons who receive induction orders under Paragraph 12, Subparagraph 4 may be assigned duties to report changes in personal status by the GDR National Defense Council.

Paragraph 17: Duty of Reporting of the Judiciary Organs and of the Ministry of the Interior

The courts, State Prosecutor's Office or the Ministry of the Interior are dutybound, in keeping with their competence, to report to the appropriate military kreis command the sentencing of a conscript in a criminal case, the onset and termination of the executive of punishment which involve imprisonment or the expunction of punishments from the criminal records.

Section III: Active Military Service

Paragraph 18: Types of Active Military Service

(1) Active military service is performed

A) As basic military services

B) As service for a certain time

C) As service in military professions.

(2) The GDR National Defense Council decrees the regulations for the service careers of NVA members.

Paragraph 19: Military Oath

(1) The NVA members take the military oath (supplement)

(2) The text of the military oath for the GDR Border Troops or for organs according to Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 3 will be adjusted to the conditions concerned by the GDR National Defense Council. If in the organs according to Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 3, no military oath is taken, the oath of duty (diensteid) or another corresponding form of the plege to be made by the citizen will be put on a par with the military oath.

(3) The military oath taken is valid throughout the entire period of military service. The same thing applies if according to Subparagraph 2 an oath of duty was taken or if a corresponding pledge was made in another form.

Paragraph 20: Ranks, Insignia and Uniforms

(1) The NVA members receive ranks and wear uniforms.

(2) The GDR State Council defines the military ranks. The minister of national defense regulates the fashioning of uniforms and insignia.

Paragraph 21: Principles for Fashioning the Rights and Duties of NVA Members

(1) The NVA members possess the basic rights and duties of citizens under the GDR Constitution.

(2) The special rights and duties during military service result from the requirements of the military protection of the GDR and are defined in laws and military regulations on the basis of this law.

Paragraph 22: Basic Tasks of the NVA members

(1) The NVA members are dutybound, on the basis of the GDR Constitution, laws, and of other legal rules as well as in fulfillment of their military oath, to protect the socialist societal system and the peaceful life of the GDR citizens from any enemy. For this purpose they must loyally and reliably serve the GDR, their socialist fatherland and the SED as the leading social force and must continuously consolidate the affinity between the party, people and army. They must be ready and capable, loyal to socialist patricism and proletarian internationalism side by side with the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies, to at any time defend socialism against all attacks and to commit their entire character to the winning of victory.

(2) The NVA members operate in a military combat collective. Regardless of his position in the collective, every one of them bears coresponsibility to society and to his superiors for the conscientious fulfillment of all tasks assigned to the collective and hence for the preservation and constant enhancement of the fighting strength and combat-readiness of the military combat collective. They must live by the commandments of socialist ethics and morality, must untiringly consolidate socialist relations among themselves and must be paragons on and off duty and must always maintain the NVA's dignity.

(3) Military discipline is a duty of the NVA members. They must

A) Strictly observe the GDR Constitution and other legal rules and comply with the military oath.

B) Accurately, without objection and with creative initiative carry out orders and comply with service regulations and other military stipulations,

C) Consciously subordinate themselves to the norms decreed by socialist society, to the interests of the military combat collectives and to the will of the superiors acting under social assignment.

D) Continuously perfect their political, military and general knowledge and skills in the interest of fulfilling the military class assignment,

E) Strictly keep military secrets and practice high vigilance.

Paragraph 23: Superiors

(1) The superiors are responsible for the political and military leadership of the NVA members subordinate to them and are authorized to issue to their subordinates orders that are necessary for the fulfillment of tasks. They are dutybound in their conduct to always be paragons, to constantly ensure the orderly course of military service, to protect the subordinate's rights and to educate them in the exemplary fulfillment of their duties.

(2) The superiors are dutybound to consistently strenghten the leading role of the SED in the NVA and to educate their subordinates in order to constantly further deepen and consolidate their loyalty and dedication to the workers class and to its Marxist-Leninist party, their love for the socialist fatherland and their affinity with the GDR people as well as their attitude to proletarian internationalism. In leading and educating the NVA members, they must, on the basis of the legal stipulations and military provisions, make precise military demands and implement them. They must know their subordinates well, take care of them, constantly respect their honor and dignity, make them comprehensively fit to solve their tasks and, in doing so, develop and utilize their creative initiative.

(3) The superiors must fashion military service into an important stage of communist education and of forming socialist personalities. They are dutybound to educate their subordinates politically and militarily, train and lead them to ensure that the GDR's military protection is guaranteed at any time. They are personally responsible for safeguarding within the scope of their responsibility the reliable fulfillment of all tasks related to the protection of the socialist fatherland and the socialist community of states and the observance of socialist legality.

Paragraph 24: Coshaping of Active Military Service

In order to fulfill their tasks, NVA members are entitled and dutybound to enterprisingly coshape military service. This is primarily achieved through the accurate and creative fulfillment of the superiors' orders. In addition, it is also done through participation in the activities of social organizations, in the socialist competition and in the activities of innovators as well as by asserting the right to make suggestions and complaints.

Paragraph 25: Recognition of Achievements

High achievements of NVA members are recognized by commendations or other military decorations or by awarding state decorations.

Paragraph 26: Responsibility

The culpable violation of the duties or rights of NVA members laid down in legal regulations, service regulations, orders or in other provisions is grounds for disciplinary, material or criminal law responsibility. The individual types of responsibility do not exclude each other.

Paragraph 27: Support (Versorgung), Care and Leave

(1) NVA members are entitled to material and financial support as well as to medical and cultural care.

(2) The national defense minister regulates the leave of NVA members by means of military provisions.

(3) The financial support and social care of the dependents of NVA members is ensured

Paragraph 28: Special Features of Subordination

(1) On the basis of legal regulations or at the order of the National Defense Council of the GDR, NVA members can be temporarily subordinated to members of other state organs or enterprises. The same applies if the appropriate ministers or other heads of central organs conclude pertinent agreements.

(2) In the case of changed subordination, NVA members must fulfill the tasks of the state organs or enterprises to which they have been subordinated. But all this does not change the existing service status.

(3) The provisions of Subparagraphs 1 and 2 apply accordingly if, on the basis of international treaties, NVA members are subordinated to allied armies or international organizations.

(4) The stipulations of Subparagraphs 1 - 2 are not applicable if international treaties provides otherwise.

Paragraph 29: Basic Military Service

(1) Basic military service lasts 18 months. The NVA members concerned perform active military service with the service status of soldiers in the basic military service.

(2) Conscripts can be called up for basic military service after completing their 18th year of age up to 31 December of the year in which they complete their 26th year of age.

(3) Conscripts who have evaded basic military service or have not reported for a callup examination at the military kreis command in keeping with Paragraph 8, Subparagraph 1, or who have failed to comply with their duty to provide information in keeping with Paragraph 14, Subparagraph 5, can be drafted for basic military service until 31 December of the year in which they complete 35 years of age. The same thing also applies to conscripts who have committed offenses and who have not been drafted for basic military service during the period fixed in Subparagraph 2, or who have been prematurely discharged from basic military service for such reasons. The extention of measures related to responsibility under criminal law from the criminal records has no influence on this.

Paragraph 30

(1) As a rule basic military service ends after 18 months.

(2) NVA members may be prematurely discharged from basic military service for unfitness for the military service or for temporary deferment from military service.

(3) An early discharge can also take place if NVA members have committed offenses and have been sentenced to imprisonment if the purpose of basic military service cannot be achieved through this attitude and the conviction. In other cases they remain NVA members.

(4) The GDR National Defense Council can decree further stipulations about a premature discharge from basic military service.

(5) After a premature discharge another induction to basic military service can take place if the reasons for the premature discharge have disappeared. Basic military service must be performed for a duration of 18 months if the earlier duration of service was less than 3 months. Otherwise, service time served will be credited. The stipulations of Paragraph 31, Subparagraph 5 will not be affected by this.

(6) If a disciplinary punishment with confinement was meted out to an NVA member during his basic military service, or, if he went AWOL, he is dutybound to perform basic

military service for a correspondingly longer period. Exceptions may be made in the service career regulations for NVA members.

(7) If an NVA member was sentenced to a punishment with confinement and if he was not prematurely discharged under Subparagraph 3, his basic military service is extended by the time of execution of the punishment or, by that part of the time of execution of the punishment which is required for the complete fulfillment of basic military service.

Paragraph 31: Military Service for a Limited Period and in Military Professions

(1) Active military service for a limited period or in military trades is performed on the basis of a pledge by the conscript concerned and of confirmation by the induction order or by order of the superior.

(2) Active military service for a limited period is performed in the service status of a

A) Soldier for a limited period,

B) Noncommissioned officer for a limited period, or

C) Officer for a limited period.

(3) Active military service in military trades is performed in the service status of a

A) Professional noncommissioned officer,

B) Warrant officer, or

C) Professional officer.

(4) The onset and end of service status under Subparagraphs 2 and 3, the career as well as the transition from one service status to another are defined in the service career regulations for NVA members. To the extent that the conditions of these service statuses permit, the provisions of Paragraph 30 apply accordingly.

(5) NVA members who during their special training or before their appointment as noncommissioned officers, warrant officers or officers are relieved of their pledge on the basis of the development of their attitude or of lacking readiness for active military service for a limited time or in military trades, must in principle complete basic military service, receiving no credit for their previous service time. The national defense minister defines the details.

Paragraph 32: Technical Schools and Colleges

The NVA's educational institutions are

A) Technical schools for the training and advanced training of NVA members with the service status of a warrant officer and

B) Colleges for the training and advanced training of NVA members with the service status of a professional officer.

Section IV: Reservist Military Service

Paragraph 33: Purpose and Types of Reservist Military Service

(1) Reservist military service is performed to ensure a constant high fighting strength as well as the NVA's high readiness for combat and mobilization.

(2) The types of reservist military service are

A) The training of reservists,

B) The qualification of reservists and

C) Reservists' exercises.

(3) During reservist military service the conscripts are NVA members. The stipulations concerning active military service apply to them, allowing for the specific characteristics of reservist military service.

Paragraph 34: Reservists' Training

Conscripts who have not yet completed military service or completed less than 4 weeks of active military service or reservist military service can be called up so they may be informed of the required military knowledge for periods of up to 3 months or in officer training, for periods of up to 6 months of reservists' training. This time limitation does not apply if reservist military service is completed voluntarily.

Paragraph 35: Reservists' Qualifications

(1) The qualification of reservists serves the purpose of consolidating and perfecting the military knowledge and skills of the conscripts.

(2) The duration of reservists' qualification can last up to 3 months in a year. The overall duration of reservists' qualification must not exceed 24 months for those conscripts who have performed more than 1 year of military service. Conscripts who have completed 1 year, less than 1 year, or no active service at all, can be called up for reservists' qualification for an overall period of 36 months. These time limitations do not apply if reservist service is being performed voluntarily.

(3) The reservists' qualification can immediately follow the reservist training.

Paragraph 36: Reservists' Exercises

(1) Conscripts can be called up any time for reservists' exercises on short notice to verify their readiness for action and fighting ability. Inductions for and during reservists' exercises should be organized in a way which corresponds as much as possible to the conditions of mobilization and the state of defense alert. In doing so the stipulations for mobilization and the state of defense alert apply accordingly.

(2) A reservists' exercise which lasts longer than 8 days will be credited to the overall duration of callups for reservists' qualifications.

(3) Temporary deferments from military service are not permissible for a reservist exercise.

Section V: Advancement After Military Service and the NVA Reserves

Paragraph 37: Advancement After Military Service

(1) The state organs and enterprises most worthily welcome the conscripts after completion of military service, must ensure their incorporation in the work process and must advance them professionally according to the duration of their military service and to their achievements during military service.

(2) The state organs and enterprises must adopt measures enabling the conscripts after military service to fulfill their duties under this law and other legal regulations.

Paragraph 38: Reserve of the NVA

(1) During the time in which they are not performing active military service, reservist service or any service which corresponds to performing military service, the conscripts, as reservists, constitute the NVA's reserve. There is no special reserve of the GDR Border Troops or of the organs under Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 3.

(2) The reservists are

A) Reservists without military service if they have performed either no military service at all or less than 4 weeks of active military service or reservist military service, and

B) Reservists with previous service if they have performed 4 weeks of active military service or reservist military service or a longer military service.

(3) In addition to the other stipulations of this law, the reservists are dutybound

A) To maintain the honor and dignity of a reservist,

B) To acquire military-political and military information and to engage in sports, particularly in military sports,

C) To safeguard the state and military secrets with which they were acquainted,

D) To comply with instructions concerning a possible callup,

E) To keep the uniforms and pieces of equipment handed over to them in serviceable conditions,

F) To wear the uniform when this has been so decreed by the minister of national defense, and

G) To support socialist paramilitary education, particularly the preparation of youth for military service, as well as ensuring new personnel for military professions.

(4) Reservists who act contrary to their duties under Subparagraph 3 can be disciplined in keeping with the military regulations. Other types of responsibility do not exclude disciplinary measures.

Section VI: Military Service in Special Situations

Paragraph 39: Interruption of a Discharge From Military Service

Upon decision of the GDR National Defense Council, discharges from military service can be suspended in order to deal with catastrophes or in a tense international situation.

Paragraph 40: Military Service During Mobilization and the State of Defense Alert

(1) After the proclamation of mobilization or of the state of defense alert, all conscripts must be ready for military service. They can be called up at any time.

(2) The conscripts can be enjoined by the military kreis commands not to change their residence or not to leave their place of residence.

(3) The stipulations for military service of male conscripts apply accordingly to the military service of female citizens.

(4) The conscripts can be called up without having been examined earlier.

(5) Drafting commissions are no longer formed. Their rights as well as those of the complain commissions pass over to the military kreis or bezirk commands.

(6) Decisions on temporary deferment from military service are voided. The minister of national defense decides on further temporary deferment from military service.

(7) Conscripts living abroad must report at the appropriate GDR embassy without delay.

Paragraph 41

(1) During mobilization or the state of defense alert all NVA members perform military service under the status of active military service. Regardless of this the service status of active service for a limited time and of service in military professions continue. The GDR National Defense Council makes the required stipulations.

(2) Discharges from military service take place after completion of compulsory military service or in accordance with special stipulations made by the GDR National Defense Council.

Section VII: Regulations on Disciplinary Penalties, Penalties and Compulsory Appearance (Zufuehrung)

Paragraph 42: Disciplinary Penalty Regulations

(1) Whoever deliberately or negligently

1. Does not or does not punctually comply with the request to register, to appear for callup examination, draft verification or the ascertainment of fitness for duty,

2. After completion of 19 years of age does not immediately report at the competent military kreis command for his place of residence if he has not received a summons for callup examination or has not otherwise learned of the callup examination,

3. Does not without delay comply with the order to submit to specialized medical treatment,

4. Does not accept the military service pass or induction order,

5. Does not carefully safeguard his military service pass or induction order,

6. Does not or not immediately comply with his duty to inform or report to the appropriate military kreis command or with an instruction of the military kreis command to appear there personally,

7. Does not or not completely carry out an assignment in preparation for military service or an assignment which serves a possible induction,

8. Provides false or incomplete information or commits other acts in order to thus delay his induction or who participates in such actions or,

9. Procures for himself or others or uses without authorization uniforms, parts of uniforms or pieces of equipment of the NVA, GDR Border Troops or of the organs under Paragraph 8, Subparagraph 3, can be reprimanded or penalized with a fine of between M10 to M500.

(2) Whoever deliberately commits one of the acts defined in Subparagraph 1 can be punished with a fine of up to M1,000 if

1. Social interests were grossly disregarded or,

2. If such a contravention was committed repeatedly within 2 years and has already been penalized with a fine.

(3) The deputy chairmen for internal affairs of the kreis and city ward councils, the heads of the appropriate German people's policy branches or the heads of the military kreis commands are charged with carrying out the penalty proceedings.

(4) The law of 12 January 1968 on combating contraventions - OWG - (LAW REGISTER I, No 3, p 101) applies to conducting penalty proceedings and to meting out disciplinary penalty measures.

(5) The confiscation without compensation of the uniforms, parts of uniforms or pieces of equipment, listed in Subparagraph 1, Figure 9, can take place

1. In addition to the meting out of a disciplinary penalty

2. Independently by the German People's Police.

Paragraph 43: Penal Clauses

(1) Whoever deliberately

1. Fails to or does not punctually comply with the induction order to perform military service,

2. Does not accept the induction order and, as a result, does not or does not punctually enter military service or,

3. Evades reporting for performance of military service or commits other acts in order to prevent his induction or participates in such actions,

Will be punished with up to 5 years of imprisonment, will receive a suspended sentence or will be fined.

(2) Whoever commits the act during mobilization or a state of defense alert will be punished with not less than 1 year of imprisonment.

Paragraph 44: Compulsory Appearance (Sufuehrung)

In the case of unjustified absence from registration, callup examinations, draft verifications, ascertainment of fitness for service or from induction or, in cases of noncompliance with the order to personally appear at the military kreis command, a compulsory appearance by the people's police can take place.

Section VIII: Final Provisions

Paragraph 45: Followup Provisions

(1) The GDR National Defense Council or the Council of Minister issue basic provisions for the implementation of this law.

(2) On the basis of this law, of the instruction and decisions of the GDR National Defense Council or of the ordinances and decisions of the Council of Ministers, the minister of national defense defines in legal provisions or military regulations all the required measures connected with the military service. Labor law will not be applied.

(3) The minister of national defense can decree measures in stipulations for the tightening of military discipline which are connected with restrictions of the freedom of NVA members, cuts in financial support or the seizure of objects. Before issuing such military regulations, the approval for the implementation of the envisaged measures must be obtained from the GDR National Defense Council.

(4) Inasmuch as the required stipulations affect service, which is equivalent to performing military service, the competent ministers will issue the internal service regulations.

Paragraph 46: Temporary Regulations

(1) The legal regulations issues for the implementation of the conscription law of 24 January 1962 (Law Register I, No 1, p 2) as amended by the adjustment law of 11 June 1968 (Law Register I, No 11, p 242) as well as the induction orders issues with reference to that law will retain their validity until the issuance of new legal regulations or until the issuance of other induction orders. The current forms for induction orders

issued with reference to that law will retain their validity until the issuance of new legal regulations or until the issuance of other induction orders. The current forms for induction orders and other forms which make reference to the military service law can be further used to the extent that the measures which these forms are intended to initiate do not contradict this law.

(2) Service which has been termed alternative service for military service is service under paragraph 2, subparagraph 3 of this law.

Paragraph 47: Validation

(1) This law becomes effective on 1 May 1982

(2) Repealed are at the same time:

A) The law of 24 January 1962 about general conscription (conscription law) (Law Register I, No 1, p 2) and

B) Figure 29 of the supplement to the law of 11 June 1968 about adjusting penalty provisions and disciplinary penalty regulations -- adjustment law (Law Register I, No 11, p 242)

Annex

To Paragraph 19, Subparagraph 1 of the above law:

Military Oath

I swear:

To always loyally serve the GDR, my fatherland and, at the order of the worker-peasant government, to protect it from any enemy.

I swear:

Side by side with the Soviet army and the armies of the socialist countries allied with us to be always ready as a soldier of the National People's Army to defend socialism against all enemies and to commit my life to achieving victory.

I swear:

To be an honest, brave, disciplined and vigilant soldier, to unconditionally obey the military superiors, to fulfill orders with all possible determination and to always strictly keep military and state secrets.

I swear:

To conscientiously acquire military knowledge, to fulfill the military instructions and everywhere and at any time to preserve the honor of our republic and of its NVA.

Should I ever violate this, my solemn military oath, the severe punishment of the laws of our republic and the contempt of the working people shall come down upon me.

COMMENTATOR REPORTS ON FALKLANDS INCIDENT

DW061303 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Klaus Broschinsky report]

[Text] The Falkland Islands were first of particular military significance, mainly as a supply basis for British navy ships in World War I and World War II.

Today there is another strategic factor. The islands at the southern part of Argentina are so interesting now because of the geological structure of the shelf area.

The American news agency AP reports in this connection about Argentinian explorations indicating that the oil reserves there are supposed to be at least nine times greater than the North Sea reserves. According to this report the areas north and south of the Falkland Islands are particularly productive.

Negotiations were taking place in irregular intervals between Argentina and Great Britain about the future of the islands where some 1,800 people are living. In February this year Great Britain suggested a compromise, namely to turn the islands over to Argentina and lease them for a long period of time to Great Britain. Sudden developments were then taking place in the last days of March. An Argentine supply vessel was landing 50 Marines and 10 workers on the South Georgia Island to scrap old whale fishery equipment. Upon request of the British governor of the Falkland Islands, the ship left the island, but two Argentine missile-carrying frigates arrived instead. Then a carrier followed and two destroyers. On 2 April Argentine troops were landing.

According to news agency reports some fighting was taking place between the landing troops and the British Marines of less than 100 men, but then the governor capitulated. There were some casualties, a helicopter was downed and a war vessel damaged.

In the meantime the UN Security Council became active, but it seems so far without success. According to London press reports Argentina has imposed curfew, threatening the inhabitants of the island with prison terms for such cases as contempt of the Argentine flag, insults to Argentine soldiers and so forth. Spanish was introduced as the official language for the English-speaking populace of the Falkland Islands.

According to recent reports Argentina has dispatched 12 of its 13 war vessels and 3 of its 4 submarines to the island waters. Lord Carrington, the foreign minister who has resigned in the meantime, promised over the British radio network to the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands the firm aim to free them from foreign occupation. In the meantime 2 British carriers with a fleet of 38 more ships have set out. On board of the ship is a deployment force of 5,000 Marines. According to news agency reports, diplomatic efforts are still under way to solve the Falklands conflict.

FALKLANDS ISSUE, OTHER FOREIGN TOPICS VIEWED

DW061320 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Text] The UN Security Council in two rounds of voting Friday night dealt with two geographically remote hotbeds of conflict. Nevertheless there are some common aspects involved, also by the way, with respect to the attitude adopted by various countries during the voting process.

The first resolution, introduced by Panama, pertained to an appeal to all -- and I quote verbatim -- to disist from any direct, indirect, overt or covert use of force against any given country of Central America and the Caribbean. If we take a look at the situation in this region, this is a very moderate text in which the United States is not at all accused even though there would be cause for accusation, for instance, because of the constant threats with intervention against Nicaragua. In spite of that the United States made the resolution fail by its veto, which makes up ask: Why, anyway?

If Washington rejects a peaceful settlement of the conflict in this region -- and this is what it did by its veto -- then it obviously wants to keep its hands free for other measures that are not peaceful in nature. Thus, after the hardly covert intervention in El Salvador and Guatemala, there are farther-reaching plans also against Nicaragua and, who knows, perhaps also against Cuba. There is no other conclusion that could be drawn from this deportment.

The justification of the U.S. representative in the United Nations that the resolution is hardly helpful is lame and does not become any more convincing by the fact that it had do serve as the justification of Washington's second veto before the same assembly 1 hour later.

The second occasion involved a draft resolution introduced by Jordan demanding that Israel give up its illegal measures against elected mayors and other occupier practices in western Jordan. This is where the second veto came in. Thus, Washington two times in a row came out against peaceful measures for settling conflicts. Probably this will lead to a special UN General Assembly session -- at least in the case of the Middle East.

It is necessary to add at this point that a third topic occupied the Security Council over the weekend. The Falkland Islands are located all of 12,000 kilometers away from Great Britain. Their history is full of changes, albeit typical. The Falklands were once a Spanish possession. Later, after the downfall of the Spanish empire and the emergence of Argentina, which belonged to the empire, the islands were conquered by the British and have been a British crown colony ever since. They have been a bone of contention between Britain and Argentina for decades.

The Argentinians insist on their title, the British on the right of occupation. Considerations that lately came up in addition include oil, strategic interests of NATO and problems of fishing. Now, the Argentinians have seized the group of islands in a coup de main. The British Government replied with the dispatch of 40 warships which, however, will be on the spot only 2 weeks from now owing to the distance of 12,000 kilometers. What prevails in the official quarters of London is a feeling as though the end of the world were looming ahead, at least for Downing Street. Hence, probably, today's resignation by Foreign Secretary Carrington.

In the meantime the Security Council convened, as I said, and called on both sides. It appealed to Argentina to withdraw its troops and called on Great Britain to seek a diplomatic solution. But this is exactly what London has been putting off for years. The socialist members of the Security Council, by the way, in that case abstained from voting, presumably to reaffirm the legitimacy of the Argentinian claim on the one hand, and the need for the political, meaning peaceful, solution of the conflict, on the other.

A week ago, dear listeners, the bourgeois press cryptically hinted at a forthcoming press conference of the U.S. President in which he allegedly intended to go into the offensive in the disarmament issue, last not least for the sake of getting rid of the pressure to which his government has been exposed by the proposals of the Soviet Union as well as by the peace movement in his own country which gains more and more support. In the meantime, what came of it did not amount to much.

Reagan rejects the freeze of the nuclear armaments desired by more than 25 percent of Congress. He postponed the date for negotiations with the Soviet Union on the strategic arms again, this time to the summer, and otherwise he again proclaimed the thesis that it is necessary to arm vigorously first before any disarming is done. This really was not anything new, and the disappointment is correspondingly profound, last but not least among those in the West, by the way, who fear that U.S. policy might more and more end up in isolation, just as it did during the Vietnam War.

What seems to me to be remarkable about the echo to this press conference is one thing: to show the motive for his rejection of a freeze of nuclear armaments Reagan once again operated with the contention of an alleged superiority of the Soviet Union. And this is what continuously more politicians in the United States oppose, including such conservative parliamentarians as Senators Jackson and Moynihan. They, and many others, reject this contention as untrue, and they prove this by facts and figures. This, however, makes the foundation for the U.S. arms-buildup policy constantly more brittle.

The more incredible Reagan's contentions become in the public of the West, the more the truth of the existing balance prevails, the more is it necessary for Washington to decide either for an open advocacy of global U.S. military superiority -- for which it becomes constantly harder to find allies -- or for a more serious reaction to the proposals which, proceeding from the existing balance, demand disarming instead of arming. Though they intensively push the former, they are reluctant to admit it so openly. The latter, disarmament, they do not want, which results in the incredibility of U.S. policy recognized by the millions of followers of the peace movement long before many a parliamentarian in the West.

Over the weekend 100,000 Italians at Comiso, Sicily, demonstrated against the construction of Europe's biggest missile bases. In the British town of Cambridge 200 members of the medical profession from more than 30 countries at a world medical congress demanded nuclear disarmament [word indistinct]. So far 100,000 Danes have signed an appeal for the creation of a denuclearized zone in northern Europe, and everywhere in the Federal Republic people in these days are preparing for the Easter marches of 1982.

No doubt this forthcoming Easter will be another climax in the movement against NATO's missile plans. In the past several months dozens of efforts were made by established parties and politicians in the West to discredit or split up this social movement, to ignore it or to silence it some other way. The consequence of these intentions was that the spark jumped from Europe across the Atlantic to a place where, allegedly, an entire nation was veritably obsessed with demonstrate policy of strength. In any event, this is what they tried to make the West Europeans believe after Reagan's election, and anybody having had a divergent opinion was accused of anti-Americanism.

But the Americans see this differently, probably for manifold reasons many of them meanwhile are thinking in European terms. One among millions is Roger Molander, last year still a staff member in the U.S. National Security Council, specialist for nuclear weapons, and today a member of the movement against the dangers of nuclear armament. The reason why he changed his attitude was a conference on the current situation held in the Pentagon at which a high-ranking military man declared that the danger of nuclear warfare should not be exaggerated since not more than 500 million people would die in such a war. A really well-founded reason for changing one's attitude.

COMRADESHIP WITH POLISH SOLDIERS STRESSED

AU291935 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 26 Mar 82 p 2

[ADN/DM report: "Close Comradeship in Arms: Solid Alliance Between Polish Army and National People's Army -- NVA --"]

[Summary] Warsaw (ADN/DM) -- "Polish Army soldiers have been linked in close comradeship-in-arms with the members of the GDR's NVA for more than two and a half decades. Shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies, they protect the peaceful building work of their peoples, united in the Warsaw Pact." This close cooperation was reaffirmed during the recent "Friendship 82" exercise when motorized infantry of the traditional "Armia Ludowa" mechanized division and of the "Hans Kahle" NVA troop unit operated jointly.

"In the soldiers' daily life, both armies are keeping alive the traditions of the joint antifascist struggle." In the Polish Army, a motorized infantry regiment has been named for Hans Beimler, who died in action as a political commissar of the Thaelmann Batallion in 1936, and a tank regiment has been named for the "German antifascist strugglers." Both Polish units are maintaining friendship ties with the Hans Beimler motorized infantry regiment and with the Karol Swierczewski regiment of the NVA.

Three NVA troop units have been named for Polish patriots: Karol Swierczewski (General Walter in the Spanish War), Julian Marchiewski and Jaroslaw Dombrowski have become the paragons of the tankmen and missilemen of the NVA.

"Often Polish comrades-in-arms are meeting with members of the NVA's air force-air defense force and of the people's navy. On such occasions experience in training and combat service, in joint activities in the duty system or in outpost service are being exchanged, and competitions in performance, cultural events and sports contests are being held.

"Teaching institutions of the Polish Army maintain close ties with their NVA comrades-in-arms, for example with the Friedrich Engels military academy and the officers' colleges of the armed forces components."

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS GREAT BRITAIN

AU051847 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] London (ADN) -- "On Friday at a meeting in London, Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Lord Trefgarne, parliamentary state secretary in the Foreign Office of Great Britain, stressed the readiness of their governments to further develop the relations between the two states on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act." They spoke out in favor of continuing the political dialogue and developing balanced and mutually advantageous relations. They stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente. Kurt Nier referred to the responsibility of all states to preserve the achievements of the detente process and resolutely oppose the policy of confrontation and intensified armament, and expressed the GDR's support for the new initiative of the Soviet Union for reducing nuclear arms in Europe. Kurt Nier also met with Julian L. Bullard, understate secretary in the British Foreign Office.

HOFFMANN SCORES U.S. AT ARMY UNION CONFERENCE

DW051209 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Excerpt" from speech by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, at the central delegates conference of the trade union for civilian employees of the National People's Army at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden on 3 April -- recorded]

[Text] Today's conference proves once again that our comrades and colleagues have a profound understanding of the future requirements and that you are indeed aware of the growing responsibility of all spheres of socialist home defense for safeguarding peace, as well as of your own increasing role in this area.

The United States and NATO are striving for their goals of world domination with intensified aggressiveness. History teaches, dear delegates, that we must never face such a policy unarmed. It is appropriate here to recall Lenin's words to the effect that Marxists will do everything for the preservation of peace but will not be strangled in the name of peace.

In the future, too, peace not only needs good words, good policies and the concerted efforts of all peace forces in the world, but also the weapons of socialism. It needs the readiness and capability of our fighters and commanders to use these weapons effectively and to defeat any aggressor. [applause]

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR TRANSIT ROUTE ABUSE

AU041550 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 26 March 1982 GDR security organs detained FRG citizen Andreas Paulitz at the Drewitz GDR border crossing station. Paulitz actively participated in gang-like organized crimes on the GDR transit routes. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the crime -- a Ford Consul with the special transfer license plate KC-0413 -- was impounded.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 7 APR

LD071100 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 Apr (MTI) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee has met here today to discuss a report on current world affairs, as well as another report on the guidelines of the development of home building and maintenance, housing management and the distribution of flats. It also discusses the experience gained in the implementation of the Central Committee resolution issued on June 15, 1972, on the further development of public education.

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH U.S.

LD032354 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hungarian-American economic talks have been held in the United States, in conjunction with which this year's roundtable conference of the two countries' economic research workers was also held. The central theme of the talks was the economic situation of the socialist countries and East-West economic relations. The Hungarian delegation has paid visits to Chicago, Washington and New York where their negotiating partners were leading American economists, businessmen and advisers to the legislature. The Hungarian delegation also had talks in the American capital with leading representatives of the IMF.

KADAR GREETS SRV'S LE DUAN ON BIRTHDAY

LD071100 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 Apr (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, greeted in a letter Le Duan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on occasion of his 75th birthday.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SRV

For Vietnamese reportage on the visit to Vietnam by Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, see the Vietnam section of the 5 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MTI on Results of Visit

LD051228 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 5 Apr (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja paid an official, friendship visit to Hanoi between April 3 and 5 at the invitation of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The Hungarian foreign minister was received by Pham Van Dong, Vietnamese prime minister.

In the course of the talks, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the Hungarian and Vietnamese foreign ministers surveyed current international issues, bilateral relations and the opportunities for their development. The parties informed each other on the internal situation in their respective countries.

The foreign ministers, stated that the main reason for the tension in South East Asia was the policy of the Beijing leadership, which, colluding with certain imperialist circles, threatened peace and security as well as socialism and the progressive forces in the region. Frigyes Puja expressed the full support of the Hungarian Government to the latest proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea submitted at the Vientiane meeting in February, 1982. These proposals constitute a good basis for continuing dialogue, defusing tension, strengthening peace in the region and establishing cooperation and good neighbourly relations among the South East Asian countries.

Frigyes Puja invited his Vietnamese colleague for an official, friendship visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

GHANAIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD051340 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 5 Apr (MTI) -- Talks between the Hungarian and Ghanaian delegations, headed by Janos Nagy, state secretary at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Chris Bukari Atim, member of the Ghanaian Provisional Council for National Defence, started in Budapest today.

In the course of the talks, held in cooperation with specialists, the Ghanaian party spoke about the targets of the Provisional Council for National Defence and the efforts made to increase living standards. The Hungarian party informed the guests on the results and experience of socialist building. Views on international issues of mutual interest were also exchanged.

As we have already reported the Ghanaian Government delegation arrived in Budapest earlier this morning.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO INDIA -- Ferenc Turi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to India, was received for an introductory visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Thursday. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO TRINIDAD -- Mexico City, 18 Mar (MTI) -- Dr Karoly Szabo, ambassador of Hungary also accredited to the Republic of Tridinad and Tobago, presented his credentials on Thursday to President of the Republic, Ellis Clarke. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 19 Mar 82 LD]

PLANT SYSTEMS IN MEXICO -- Budapest, 19 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Agrober consulting engineers and contractors in agriculture and food industry and the Mexican National Bank's fund for agricultural development have signed another long-term agreement on the introduction of industrial plant cultivation systems at big Mexican farms. Under the new agreement, Agrober is to introduce the Hungarian maize cultivation system in another 1,000 hectares in 1982-83 however, this programme involves new elements: the Hungarian side is expected to impart experiences in sunflower and wheat production too. However, Hungarian grape and fruit production methods are to be also introduced in the future. Under the agreement, Hungarian experts are to study plant cultivation under tropical circumstances to make use of experiences in other developing countries later. [Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 19 Mar 82 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS GDR TRIP, MARTIAL LAW

AU051623 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Council of Ministers in Session"]

[Text] The Government Press Bureau announces: The Council of Ministers was in session on 1 April.

The Council of Ministers examined a report on the 28 March official friendship visit by the Polish party-state delegation to the GDR, and approved the results of the delegation's talks. It was pleased by the fact that the authorities and society of the GDR had bestowed a particularly high status on that visit and had created a generally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The course and results of the visit, the session stressed, are of crucial importance for intensifying Polish-GDR cooperation and help consolidate peace and security in Europe by strengthening the cohesion of the community of socialist states.

The neighborly, partnerlike and allied ties between Poland and the GDR, which have developed over many years and which were initiated by the historic Zgorzelec Treaty, continue to pass their test. The friendship and cooperation between the two states, which are tied to the Soviet Union by alliance, are an effective barrier against the forces of reaction and against the attempts made by these forces with a view to interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries. The Council of Ministers acknowledged with satisfaction the identity of views of the two delegations on the inviolability of the postwar territorial-political order in Europe, which is the foundation of peace, security and stability on our continent.

The session noted that the joint resolve, expressed during the talks, to tighten the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is of great significance for strengthening the socialist community. The same significance attached to cooperation within CEMA.

The session was pleased with the visit's decisions concerning the development of bilateral economic relations. The Polish Government takes the view that the opportunities for developing economic cooperation are very considerable. They are a result of the geographical proximity of the two countries, and of the fact that the Polish and GDR economies are to a great extent complementary. The session noted that the gradual stabilization of the Polish situation will encourage the expansion of mutually advantageous relations. A more effective cooperation should help favorably solve the economic problems in the two countries and -- above all -- should contribute to a more effective use of their industrial potentials. The decisions on developing production cooperation and specialization, and mutual supplies, materials and finished products acquire great significance in this context. The Polish Government welcomes activities aimed at exploiting the Polish industry's free production capacities. This is in the production of footwear, underwear, linen, protective clothing, sewing machines as well as steel and aluminum cables. It is also possible to increase the Polish workers' employment in the GDR. The development of production cooperation and specialization opens up great opportunities for direct cooperation among enterprises. The session pointed out the need for further intensifying relations in culture, science, education, health, tourism and health protection.

In order to correctly exploit the results of the Polish visit to the GDR, the Council of Ministers instructed all the departments and institutions to draw up specific programs for developing the relations between them and their corresponding partners in the GDR. It is especially necessary to ensure that the decisions made during the visit are fully implemented, and to create conditions to make possible a transition to a qualitatively new phase of cooperation.

The Council of Ministers then examined the report on the state of internal security and public order submitted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The report shows that despite many still existing threats, public order continues to gradually stabilize. The dangerous crimes against public order, and the health and lives of the citizens, have clearly decreased. Thanks to the activeness of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the court proceedings concerning speculation, waste and bad management have increased, but there is oncern for the increasing number of crimes against citizens' personal property.

While implementing the program for stabilizing social discipline, in cooperation with other departments and ministries, the Ministry of Internal Affairs continues to apply, on an increasing scale to prevent crime, means other than penal means.

The subversive centers in the West continue to increasingly promote activities against Poland which are calculated to sow social unrest. However, only some groups of people succumb to this form of external inspiration.

Following the introduction of martial law in Poland, measures were taken to restrict civic liberties, but most of them have been greatly assuaged and some of them were cancelled.

The further toning down of the hardships of martial law, the session stressed, should be made dependent on progressive improvements in state security. We should bear in mind that, although the country's stabilization is increasing, threats continue to assert themselves in the form of common crimes, of activities against the state not infrequently inspired from abroad and in other forms. Moreover, the state of the economy is far from normal, and it is therefore necessary to use extraordinary measures to overcome the crisis harassing our society. The Council of Ministers gave instructions for an even more energetic struggle against all kinds of crimes, and issued the necessary orders to the institutions whose activity may accelerate the process of normalizing life in our country. Among other things the Council of Ministers instructed the Ministers of Education and Training as well as of Science, Higher Education and Technology to intensify educational activities among young people, especially with reference to observing the points of the laws during the state of martial law.

Next, the Council of Ministers examined the problems of social vices and the measures to combat them. The joint feature of social vices is that they are harmful to the generally accepted principles and values. Alcoholism, corruption of young people and social parasitism are especially dangerous because of their range, results and disturbing prognistications. Alcoholism is a social vice that calls for society's constant vigilance and rational and consistent countermeasures. Alcoholism is responsible for multiple damage and is estimated to cause economic losses to the tune of Z60-80 billion a year. Persons under the influence of alcohol are responsible for almost 25 percent of all crimes.

It is estimated that 2-2.3 million people are given to excessive consumption of alcohol, which creates health and social problems for them, and that 400,000-450,000 of these people are slaves of alcohol. Alcoholism of a spouse is responsible for about 30 percent of all divorces. Alcoholism is also one of the sources of young people's mental deficiencies and abnormal behavior.

Crime is a socially dangerous manifestation. In 1975-79 some 340,000 crimes were recorded each year on the average, which meant fewer crimes than in the previous 5-year period. However, as early as 1981, especially during the months preceding the introduction of martial law, signs of a large increase in crime became quite obvious.

The struggle against crime, the session stressed, calls for simultaneous varied and comprehensive measures aimed at preventing and punishing crimes. However, special stress must be laid on measures aimed at eliminating the reasons for crime, and alcoholism of one such reason.

Disintegration of the family is the basic reason for corruption and crime among young people.

The share of juveniles in committed crimes accounts for 10 percent of suspects. As a result of the preventive measures, the number of the juveniles against whom penal proceedings were instituted dropped considerably in the 10 years between 1971 and 1981 from 60,000 to 38,000. There is also a clear connection between social parasitism and crimes and alcoholism.

The struggle against these vices must be waged by economic, organizational, educational and legal means. This struggle is the state's obvious policy. All such measures should be coordinated and should serve the supreme aim of society's moral renewal, the protection of the family and the provision of the necessary conditions for development of children and young people. The legal regulations included in the draft laws on countering alcoholism, on dealing with juveniles threatened by corruption and crime, and on dealing with adults who avoid work or study will be important elements in the creation of legal instruments. These drafts, which were discussed at the session and adopted by the Council of Ministers, will be submitted to the Sejm.

The session next discussed and adopted the draft changes to the apartment law. The principle that one family may possess only one apartment is one of the most important changes, and this constitutes a bow to a universal demand. Persons who have been allotted a second apartment for a strictly defined period of time are exempted from that principle. It is also possible for spouses to have two separate apartments if this is justified by special social considerations -- for the good of underage children, for example.

If one and the same person or spouses occupy two apartments the local organ of the state administration will give them at least 3 months' notice to quit one apartment or to exchange two apartments for one.

Seeking to improve the technical state of private apartments for renting, it is planned to restore the owners' right to determine the use of the vacant apartments in their own houses. The owner will be able to use one apartment made vacant for himself and to rent the other apartments by contract and to collect the rent agreed upon with the tenant. At the same time, the tenants who occupy apartments in private rentable houses on the strength of allocation decisions will have their rights protected.

As far as social policy is concerned, the council will form an opinion and arrive at a conclusion particularly on the subject of changes concerning people's lives, the social care system, the development of material services and other important social and economic matters.

The Consultative Economic council will also be able to inform the community of the motives behind the decisions which have been made, learn about people's views and work out the appropriate expert appraisals.

The president of the Council of Ministers will appoint members of the council from among persons with scientific achievement and having experience in economic and social activity.

The Council of Ministers laid down the principles behind scientific advice for state administrative bodies in a subsequent resolution. This resolution recommends that administrative bodies make the most of scientific advice when making fundamental decisions.

At the same time, administrative bodies are obliged to make use of scientific advice when carrying out: a reform in running the economy or particular parts of it, a reform in administration, when making future socioeconomic plans covering many years, distributing the national income, planning the development and laying down the material base of science, culture and health protection, and also when working out important socioeconomic and scientific-technical programs.

The following have been authorized to issue scientific advice: scientific committees and branches of the State Academy of Sciences, schools of higher education, scientific and research institutes, bodies of the Main Council for Science, Higher Education and Technology and scientific-technical societies and associations. Scientific advice may also be given by persons with educational qualifications and involved in scientific activity.

Next, the Council of Ministers looked at the situation in the supply of paper in connection with the remarks in the Sejm speech of Premier W. Jaruzelski on 26 January concerning increasing book publication in 1982 by 25 percent compared with last year.

It was stated that the publication figures for 1981 are arousing anxiety among the community, and that the number of new book titles fell by half compared with 1979. Raising book publication to around 170 million copies in 1982, that is around 35 million copies more than in 1981, demands around 55,000 tons of printing paper.

The Council of Ministers placed the minister for forestry and timber industry under an obligation to assure the continued production of paper and to make sure new types of paper are produced in order to increase the supply of paper for publication purposes. The Ministry for Forestry and Timber Industry was also placed under an obligation to make use of lumber in the production of cellulose, while the Office for the Control of Materials was placed under an obligation to increase the collection and procurement of waste paper. Next, the minister for culture and art was placed under an obligation to get hold of additional quantities of paper for books in particular by transferring over to books paper left over from poster publication. State administrative bodies are to restrict the use of paper for administrative aims.

It was decided that the minister for foreign trade will ensure foreign currency to pay for the import of paper and bleached cellulose to make possible an increase in the production of book paper in Poland.

The Council of Ministers has made 10 April 1982, the Saturday before Easter, a day off for women employed in some plants and factories. A detailed communique about this will be issued in the next few days.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI CSSR VISIT

LD070934 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 7 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr (PAP) -- Commenting on various aspects of the visit by the Polish party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia, the PUWP CC daily organ TRYBUNA LUDU said today that "it created new premises for the development and tightening of allround cooperation between our two brotherly parties -- the PUWP and the CPCA, neighbourly states and their nations."

Referring to the plans of new, daring initiatives in the economic sphere, the newspaper noted that "this also concerns the use of idle production capacities in the Polish industry." It added that "we see a deeper integration, effective, perspective cooperation both within the framework of bilateral relations and the CMEA.

"The development of socialist integration within the CMEA is an element that consolidated our economic independence which threatened by blackmail, various sanctions and restrictions of the imperialist states," the daily wrote and stated further:

"Both sides recognized the strengthening of relations between the PUWP and the CPCZ as the premise of further development of the friendly cooperation between the two states and nations.

"All states in Europe should understand the full identity of views of Warsaw and Prague on key questions of foreign policy and the threats posed to peace and security in the result of the adventurist, confrontative and armaments-oriented policy pursued by the U.S. and other NATO countries, as was underlined in the joint communique.

"Our allround cooperation in politics, economy, defence and in the sphere of social relations is compatible with the most important interests of our socialist states and brotherly nations. It was fully tested over the closing four decades. We are determined to deepen and enrich it," stressed the paper.

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEW ON DEBT RESCHEDULING

LD061842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] An agreement between Poland and (?500) Western private banks, providing for the rescheduling of our outstanding payments amounting to $2.2 billion was signed today in Frankfurt-am-Main in the FRG.

Leslaw Nowak talks to Finance Minister Marian Krzak on this subject:

[Begin recording] [Question] How will this agreement affect our obligations toward the West?

[Answer] We have regulated our legal and financial relations. Each such operation should result in some degree of order being introduced into these relations. I also think that we are working to restore our partners' confidence in our country. Therefore, without a doubt, this agreement is a positive one. It is a kind of opening towards, first of all, further negotiations in our financial relations and also on the issues of rescheduling of our debt over a longer period of time. Apart from that, I think that it may be taken as a point of departure toward more active cooperation between our partners, the private banks and our economy.

[Question] Is it some kind of a turning point in our financial relations with the West? Why did the negotiations last so long? The whole thing revolves around our obligations from the past year and yet we are only signing the agreement at the beginning of April of the following year.

[Answer] It is usually the case that this type of agreement takes a long time to prepare and to negotiate. When discussions on this agreement began the example of Turkey was given; negotiations with that country had taken more than 1 1/2 years, so that one can say that we took a shorter time to negotiate the basic principles of this agreement. All the same, this agreement seems to be without precedent; after all, 500 banks are involved. The sum of the transaction, if one can use the world here, is enormous. After all it is $2.2 billion.

Not only is it of significance because it marks an end, as it were, to a page from our past, the year 1981, but it is also of significance because this problem of 10 percent of our debt is being resolved, since this is, more or less, for a few years. It is known that the agreement provides for a certain (?period) of almost 4 years and 7 1/2 years for full payment. Hence this is a rather long-term agreement and it somehow stretches 10 percent of our debt over a longer period of time.

As I remember, our previous agreement was similar, it was an agreement with governments, concerning guaranteed credits, so that one can say that more than 20 percent of our debt has been changed; it already has a different structure and is therefore of a more long-term nature. Apart from that, as I have said, it puts these relations on a correct posting and, at the same time, paves the way for new negotiations for us.

[Question] Indeed, that is a very important matter. Does it transpire from this agreement that we shall be able to incur further credits without which, in all probability, the payment of all our debts would prove impossible?

[Answer] This does not transpire from the agreement. Nonetheless, the entire course of discussions and negotiations with bank representatives proceeded in that direction. I would even say that we had previously made the signing of this agreement conditional upon obtaining a certain sum in credits, so as to be able, as it were, to leapfrog the difficult period with which we had been threatened last fall and at the beginning of this year with the aid of a certain injection of credits.

Nonetheless, the development of events last year -- the economy, as is known, was very uncertain, each forecast really lacked credibility and hence we lacked credibility as partners -- well, all this really did complicate things for us, and even though there were the first promises by representatives of the West about making such provisional credits available to us, about creating a kind of financial bridge for us, nevertheless these promises were not kept and they backed out, and long before the state of martial law, at that. As for the introduction of the state of martial law, we all know how they received this. In this situation we were compelled to delay the implementation of our obligations toward these banks; I have here in mind the interest payments; nonetheless we did pay what we owed them for 1981.

As a result of these negotiations we achieved the postponement of 100 percent of capital repayment, and not 95 percent as it formally transpires from the agreement, since a kind of additional agreement was concluded which also made it possible for us to postpone 5 percent for half of this year. Then there was a delay in regulating these obligations, but we discharged our obligations after the first quarter and this is, it seems to me, a kind of element making for Poland's credibility as a partner.

Since the banks said to us: If you sign the agreement, if you pay us what is due to us for the past year, you will thereby be making yourselves more credible and we will then be able to talk of credits, I can say that certain banks have already entered into talks with us on this subject. [end recording]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary

LD070919 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 7 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr (PAP) -- The first reports and commentaries which appeared in the Federal Republic of Germany after signing the agreement on rescheduling Polish debt reflect the economic and political significance of the event," Zbigniew Ramotowski of ZYCIE WARSZAWY said in his dispatch from Bonn today.

"It is stressed that the immediate effect of the agreement is the opening up of the way to new negotiations concerning Poland's financial obligations this year," he said, adding that emphasized is the pragmatic stand taken by financial circles in the West, which often departs from the political course pursued by Western governments.

"As compared with the opinions of some American or West German politicians, like U.S. Under-Secretary of State Eagleburger, or Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein Stoltenberg, banks show much more trust in the rebirth of the Polish economy and restoration of her payment abilities," Ramotowski remarked. Quoting West German analysts, Ramotowski attributed the fact to the payment of the 1981 interest rate, a rise (?in) exports and production in some spheres of Poland's economy, and the expectations connected with the tightening of this country's cooperation with her allies.

CZYREK SPEAKS AT SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

LD070906 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Apr (PAP) -- The current issues of coopertion with Polonia were discussed by the Sejm (parliamentary) Foreign Affairs Committee today.

The debate was attended by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dmochowski, head of the Inter-Departmental Commission for Polonia, emphasized in his speech that the contacts and cooperation with Polonia are an integral part of Poland's foreign policy, and these relations are being developed with full recognition of the duties of Polish nationals to the states of their residence.

We still want to work to maintain direct contacts with Polonia, develop cultural, scientific, tourist exchange, disseminate knowledge about Poland, maintain our cultural presence in the world. These issues will be fostered by finely developing and unhampered mutually beneficial economic cooperation. We shall devote much attention, added the minister, to the care for and needs of the people who have left Poland for various reasons over the recent years.

Zygmunt Makomaski, secretary general of the Polish-Polonian industrial-commercial chamber "Inter-Polcom," reported on the economic cooperation with Polonia. "Inter-Polcom" is an association which promotes this cooperation and represents numerous Polonian firms in Poland. Licences have been given already to 144 Polonian firms, and their number is expected to increase to 300 by the end of this year.

The discussants fully endorsed a Sejm deputies' initiative concerning the law on joint-stock companies so that its draft could be discussed during the Sejm plenary session in May.

During the debate it was proposed to dispatch a mission of good will, under the auspices of the Polonia Society, to open talks with Polonia leaders about issues of crucial importance for all the Poles -- this would be a part of actions serving national agreement.

Taking the floor at the debate, Minister Jozef Czyrek emphasized that an important thing is to prevent Polonia from a split over its attitude to Poland. "Leaders" of the new emigre community, who went further than emigre extremists or some foreign centres in anti-Polish adventurism, started to operate in the Polish communities abroad. This may be evidenced by the calls for refusing Poland all forms of economic cooperation or assistance.

This is more nonsensical, stated the minister, as -- despite the still continuing "cooling-off" of the international situation -- some symptoms of a more realistic approach to Poland can been seen in the West. This does not find a reflection yet in the official inter-state relations but it is an indirect evidence that the sanctions or attempts at Poland's isolation have not brought the expected results -- that they are simply unrealistic.

We are, stressed the minister, on the good road to overcoming the isolation attempts and a sort of economic blockade of our country.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SOCIAL HEALTH COUNCIL

LD070902 Warsaw PAP in English 0819 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Apr (PAP) -- On the eve of the annual day of health service workers, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting with the Social Health Council, a consultative body composed of outstanding experts in various medical spheres, organizers of health service and representatives of the society.

The task of the council is to promote new solutions in the field of health protection and care, coordinate social undertakings in this sphere, initiate social consultations and control the implementation of motions and actions.

At the meeting today the council discussed current problems of health protection in this country. The Polish health service employs some 700,000 physicians, nurses and other workers.

According to current data, demographic and health situation in this country is relatively favourable compared with other European countries. This is expressed in high birth rate recorded for several years now, in the increasingly larger group of young people in the society and in the gradual process of aging of the society.

Speaking at the meeting General Jaruzelski declared that a measurable progress in the society's state of health took place. This is an indisputable achievement, despite all shortcomings and difficulties felt by the society and the health service itself. A part of these shortcomings may be removed by a better use of the existing personnel and material potential and better organization of work.

A difficult test for health service was posed by this year's winter, Gen. Jaruzelski remarked. It could have brought tragic consequences. The fact that it did not is due to the halting of the processes anarchizing economy and social life. It is also due to many people, including health service workers, General Jaruzelski added.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS MEETING AT LODZ FACTORY

AU061710 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 3 Apr 82 p 3

[Piotr Moszynski report on the visit paid by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski on 23 March to the J. Marchlewski cotton factory in Lodz: "Each One Can See How the Country Is"]

[Excerpt] Party and trade union aktivs -- and not only from the Marchlewski factory -- were invited to the factory meeting [on 23 March with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski]. If all the invitations were accepted (which is not certain), about 30 percent of the audience would have been members of the suspended Solidarity. The hall was crowded, many people were standing because there were not enough seats.

In the opening speech, the speaker above all once again substantiated martial law. A great deal has aldready been written and said on the subject, but the need for the most accurate explanation and understanding of what has happened is still very obvious. The speaker particularly strongly attacked the thesis that martial law was prepared for a long time. "As late as in November, we still counted on a political settlement." He also referred to the results of the poll carried out on 16 February 1982 by the public opinion research center on attitudes to martial law. "Some 30 percent of respondents expressed full acceptance, and 39 percent -- acceptance with reservations. Thus one can say that, notwithstanding circumstantial reservations, 69 percent of those polled on the whole accepted martial law." However, the policy pursued by the authorities since the imposition of martial law was found in the poll to be much worse, particularly in economic affairs, which was undoubtedly caused by the declining living standards.

The economy was a subject offering little pleasure in the discussion. Many internal and external links, which are decisive for its consistency, have already been or can be broken off any moment. To preserve links with the West is for us an economic necessity, but that may prove to be impossible. It is very difficult here both in the political and the economic spheres. As far as coal is concerned, for example, "all the markets lost by us have already been filled," as the analyses show, mainly by the Americans. "It is easy to reckon how much they have won." True enough, it would be an oversimplification to assume that the only reason the Americans did not condemn Polish strikes was to take over our markets and to profit. But what counts in politics and in the economy are the hard facts, and since the markets were vacant, they have been filled. No wise industrialist would wait until the Poles -- whom he admires and respects -- settle their problems. Can anyone figure himself doing anything like that? That would be a sensation indeed. Neither can one expect that, at a time when coal output is going up, we will be able to return to our markets because someone would cede them to us moved by the fact that we needed dollars to repay our debts and to resist poverty.

As far as trade unions are concerned, "the discussion is continuing. As far as I can see, this is the first stage at which various opinions are emerging -- from the opinion, for example, that all trade unions must be disbanded to found something new instead, to the opinion that everything should be left unchanged." The thesis which the speaker regarded as the best was: "Trade unions must have an influence on state policy, but must not replace the state."

The current political and trade union issues very clearly predominated the questions voiced by the audience.

A worker from Teofilow asked: "The draft act on trade unions has certainly been changed. Can it be published?"

Rakowski: "It can be published, but the amendments introduced are minimal. The main point is that the right to strike is regarded as the extreme weapon to be used when all other measures are exhausted."

Another person from the audience asked: "Is there a general concept for restoring workers' self-management?"

Rakowski: "Yes, there is. After all, there is the act on self-management, and in line with it self-management bodies will gradually resume their activity."

[Question] "What are the present state-church relations?"

Rakowski: "After many years spent within temples, in August 1980 the Catholic Church began to act without them. That was in particular manifested in field masses and other ceremonies of this kind. (...) The present behavior of the clergy varies very much."

[Question] "Was it not a political error on the part of the state to publish theses (and not an opinion in the discussion) on the functions of trade unions? After all, the state is our employer."

Rakowski: "We were blamed for keeping silent about trade union issues, for shunning them; thus we found it necessary to present our position."

At one point, a young man went to the microphone and put a series of six questions:

[Question one] "Solidarity was attacked for extorting money which had no coverag but after all money has no coverage even now..."

[Question two] "Solidarity was attacked for its appeal to trade unions in East European countries, for interfering in the internal affairs of and exerting pressure on other states, and we have just learned from the press that Soviet trade unionists issued an appeal to trade unionists all over the world to exert pressure on their governments to restrict armaments..."

[Question three] "Why are Solidarity figures being referred to as 'former figures'? After all, since the trade union has been suspended, no one can either join it or leave it. Why, then are they being referred to as 'former'?"

[Question four] "Is it true that Albin Siwak has been conducting trade union activities? It is certainly known that he has been attending meetings as a Politburo member, and on this occasion he has been advertising his Branch Trade Unions. Has not that been a trade union activity?"

[Question five] "Posters are now being displayed with excerpts from pronouncements made by Walesa on various occasions to show that they contradicted each other. But one could handle General Jaruzelski's pronouncements in the same way. For example, last year he said that food exports were absolutely necessary, yet the Military Council of National Salvation recently adopted the decision to block food exports."

[Question six] "You told us here, in particular, that if someone wanted to follow Western patterns, he should have a look, for example, at the British trade union system, and he would see that it had a branch structure. But the structure of the trade union movement usually arises from a wider social structure. In connection with that I would like to ask: Should we also adopt the British parliamentary system?"

Any distance, diplomacy or decorum were out of the question there. While the speaker was answering those questions, a moment came when the audience began to "respond" ["kontaktowac"]. That was brought about probably by the following fragment of a retort: "The behavior of some Solidarity figures was remarkable for an inclination to manipulation, to political infantilism, to an excessive self-confidence and to arrogance. Admittedly, they proved to be docile pupils. They needed less than a year to assimilate the evil accumulated in our country in more than 30 years." It was obvious that Rakowski was simply furious [wsciekly] when he spoke about that. Obvious was also the resentment and bitterness that something that could not have been lost was lost. The audience behaved in a way as if it sensed that the man really had a point. It showed an interest.

[Rakowski] "Take that appeal to East European trade unionists -- what kid stuff it was! It was stupidity, a political idealism. Do we constantly want to be a messiah for peoples? But let every nation look after itself. Let us at long last stop making others happy, particularly when we need to be happy ourselves. The appeal issued by Soviet trade unionists to discontinue the arms race is -- certainly you will admit -- something quite different."

"Extorting money without coverage? Well, not only money, but also goods. Some time ago, an Arab country supplied us with a sweet paste to manufacture candies from it and to ship them back. We manufactured the candies, but were unable to ship them back, because Solidarity declared that Polish children needed them. It was absolute truth, but was it really so difficult to see that those were not our candies?"

"True, we must not say a 'former figure,' but simply 'a figure.'"

"I cannot say anything about Albin Siwak's trade union activity, because I am not familiar with his speeches. By the way, if every pronouncement about trade unions were regarded as trade union activity, any discussion would have been impossible."

"As far as food exports are concerned, I do not know anything about the decision of the Military Council of National Salvation to block it. Some minimal amounts of food are still being exported in order not to lose some markets."

"A parliamentary system and a trade union system are two different things, and Solidarity itself has proved that the best. After all, there was a period when the possibility was considered to establish in our parliament a kind of trade union chamber with Solidarity's participation. There and then we were strongly accused of an attempt to deceitfully implicate Solidarity in the system of power!" -- Rakowski said.

We have been divided; after all, there is no need to make a special trip to any enterprise to feel that division. However, it turns out that, notwithstanding the divisions, one can obtain there the right to moral satisfaction drawn from the obvious recognition of the fact that the authorities were not alone in erring in the past. Maybe it is a sign that the divisions are now becoming more rational, and thus we may be able to return from the sphere of undoubtedly strong mutual emotions to the sphere of politics.

PZPR FACTORY UNIT HEADS DEBATE ECONOMIC TASKS

Wozniak Address

LD062132 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 Apr (PAP) -- First secretaries of PUWP factory organizations representing 207 big enterprises all over the country convened for a debate at the PUWP Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw today to discuss this year's tasks of party organizations in the sphere of economy.

The debate, presided over by Political Bureau member, PUWP Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, was closely connected with the current preparations for the PUWP Central Committee 8th Plenary Meeting on the key tasks of party units and organizations in the implementation of economic reform and overcoming the crisis this year.

The meeting was also attended by Political Bureau alternate members, PUWP Central Committee Secretaries Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Marian Wozniak, Deputy Prime Minister Andrzej Jedynak, first secretaries of factory PUWP committees in the sphere of industry, members of the Ministerial Council, representatives of the Polish Army Chief Political Command.

In a lengthy opening speech Marian Wozniak presented the most important elements of the economic stabilization programme which are the basis of this year's key tasks for the industrial party organizations, the scientific-technical front and management.

The economy is operating in changed political and social conditions, the past year has brought further deepening of the crisis in nearly all the walks of life. After two months of the current year, the economic situation of the country has remained difficult although the production output has been slowly increasing in comparison with last November and December.

Though some positive tendencies have been taking place in industry, a number of negative phenomena is still continuing. Their main source are the restrictions applied by the U.S. Government and some other Western states. This caused a more acute shortage of the supply in raw and intermediate materials as well as cooperation products. In the situation of actual economic blockade applied by the West, of special importance is the assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The visit by the Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union brings concrete fruits.

The tasks concerning the propagation of honest work, initiative of factory crews, innovation, are of top-most importance today.

The activities of party organizations and, chiefly, of the factory committees, should aim at the consolidation of the party, restoration of its authority among the crews and the entire society. Independently from the tremors that we are experiencing in our country and inside the party itself, there must never be a resignation from the strengthening of its working class character.

The party work must popularize the method of mutual interdependence of the crew and the PUWP organization and vice versa. The burden of the political work should be moved on to the party groups. Worker active teams must be created in the factory committees. Recent weeks have shown rising activity of the factory party organizations.

The progressing process of normalization in the country's socio-political life creates a chance for discussion about the method of successive initiation of the activity of worker self-managments.

The climate among factory personnel and the pace of coming off from the crisis will depend on fast, wise activity of party units and organizations in the implementation of the reform and their approach to factory problems.

In the discussion that followed much attention was paid to conditions facilitating the restoration of social confidence in the party. A majority of speakers stressed that the basic task now was to restore the normal work of economy and, in the social sphere, the consistent realization of the policy of social justice. According to the speakers, progress in these spheres and improvement in the living standard of the population will decide about the social moods, about the shaping of the socio-political situation in the country.

The discussants touched upon the implementation of the economic reform. It was repeatedly declared that the management of enterprises is often unprepared for directing the work establishment in new economic conditions. The substance and the mechanisms of the reform are still too little known among factory personnel. They also pointed to deformations of the reform in practice.

The speakers differed in views and opinions on the revival of worker self-management. Some discussants came out in favour of possibly fast revival of self-managements while others argued it would have been too early. All were unanimous that party organization must more actively participate in the work of self-management. They also put forth a postulate to change the law on worker self-management, pointing to the need for curbing some rights of worker self-managements, e.g. the proclamation of a referendum, in the conditions of martial law.

The conclusions drawn from the debate will be handed to the addresses, and especially to the PUWP Central Committee at its 8th plenary meeting.

More on Wozniak Speech

LD061502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The tasks of party organizations in the sphere of the country's economy during the current year was the subject of a party economic meeting held in the office of the party Central Committee. The following are taking part in the session: members of the party leadership and of the Council of Ministers, first secretaries of PZPR factory committees from 207 major industrial plants, first secretaries of plant committees of the economic ministries and institutions, and representatives of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army.

Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered an introductory speech.

Marian Wozniak pointed out that the enterprises -- the representatives of which were present at the session -- employed about 1.3 million persons and that their production amounts to one third of the national output. [sentence as heard] The overall results of the economy will, to a large extent, depend on the results achieved by the enterprises in question.

Marian Wozniak devoted much attention to questions connected with the future of the trade union movement, with workers' self-government activity, and with the work which serves to solve workers' social problems. In his final remarks, the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that the difficulties and responsible tasks in the sphere of the economy require new and effective forms of party work.

Barcikowski Closing Remarks

LD070932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A conference of first secretaries of factory PZPR committees from the 207 largest enterprises in the country took place at the PZPR Central Committee headquarters.

Taking the floor at the end of the conference, Kazimierz Barcikowski pointed out that even party members are still far from understanding everything connected with the implementation of the economic reform. He stressed that the party must be a supporter of worker self-management and must stimulate its creation wherever possible. Kazimierz Barcikowski also described issues of personnel policy, stressing that especially in such a difficult period one must try to be as objective as possible in this area. He recognized as the main task in the economic sphere the need to achieve equilibrium in the economy, and consequently market equilibrium.

The secretary of the Central Committee also referred to political issues raised in the discussion. He stated that the party, as above all the party of the working class, must build and fight for support for itself and win the confidence of the community by means of building accord. A condition for the implementation of this accord is a strong and consolidated party; it will be stronger if party people come to believe that it is possible to extricate it effectively from the current of impotence.

PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES REPORTED 6 APRIL

Barcikowski at Scouts Assembly

LD062018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] In Warsaw the 3-day second national assembly of representatives of senior Scouts has ended. There was an evaluation of the activity of Scouts in post-primary schools last year, and the most important problems of this milieu at present were discussed.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee met with the participants of the meeting. The most valuable thing in scouting, he said, is the combination of noble educational goals with the specific method of work, attractive for young people. It is important that the Union of Polish Scouts has passed through the period of political instability as a coherent organization, and that it can at present continue its educational work with children and young people.

In answer to a question on the relationship between the party and the youth movement, Kazimierz Barcikowski replied that the party is a long way from taking over command of the youth organizations. The principle is observed that party members who are active in youth organizations gain their position by their work, and at the same time they influence the decisions of the entire organization.

Speaking of this year's summer campaign, Kazimierz Barcikowski indicated that the Central Committee Secretariat has decided to recognize the summer rest of the young as a priority matter. The Scouts are also interested in preparations for the party Central Committee plenum, devoted to problems of the younger generation. The party Central Committee secretary said that two groups elaborating the issues for discussion have completed their work.

Orzechowski at Science Meeting

LD070944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] A national conference of heads of organizational units of sociopolitical science of all higher schools, which has been organized by the Science and Education Department of the PZPR Central Committee and the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, is being held in Warsaw. The aim of the conference is to discuss curricula and ways of conducting lectures on sociopolitical subjects this academic year and next year. Prof Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, met the conference participants yesterday. He defined tasks in the sphere of the ideological activity of the party in the light of the results of the recently concluded party ideological conference. He also pointed out the most significant social sciences research problems.

KUBERSKI COMMENTS ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD071120 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr (PAP) -- Minister Jerzy Kuberski met foreign press, radio and television correspondents accredited in Poland at the Foreign Ministry Press Center today. Kuberski is head of the Office for Religious Affairs. The theme of the meeting was the current status of church-state relations. Minister Jerzy Urban, government spokesman, took part in the conference.

In his statement, J. Kuberski confirmed the unchanging policy of the government in relation to the church. Regarding the mixed government-church commission, J. Kuberski said that its work has not stopped. He protested strongly at reports appearing in the Western press about an operation to arrest 1,400 Roman Catholic priests, saying that this was an absurd lie. J. Kuberski went on to say that complete freedom of religion and religious rites has been preserved.

Minister Jerzy Kuberski also gave figures concerning the Polish Catholic Church: it has 7,600 parishes, 20,720 priests, 10,000 monks and 20,000 nuns. There are 46 spiritual seminaries in which 6,700 people are studying. Two colleges and four papal faculties are expanding their activities. The Catholic press in Poland has 89 titles, with an overall circulation of 1,414,000 copies. J. Kuberski said there are 32 different kinds of churches active in Poland.

Replying to questions, Jerzy Kuberski said that negotiations are in progress concerning a visit by the pope to Poland. The government is taking a positive attitude. The results of the negotiations will be published in due course.

J. Kuberski then said that in his opinion there are no irreconcilable contradictions between state and church. All problems are being calmly and systematically considered in the course of the work of the joint governmental-episcopal commission.

Asked about the visit to Poland by a delegation from a Jewish organization in New York, J. Kuberski said the main theme of its discussions had been the activity of Polish Jewish organizations (Jewish Sociocultural Society, Congregation of the Jewish Faith, Jewish Historical Institute and Jewish theaters and newspapers. We maintain contacts with international Jewish organizations and such agreed initiatives as an exhibition on "1,000 Years of the History of Jews in Poland" and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the rising in the Warsaw Ghetto have been and will be held, said J. Kuberski.

ORTHODOX BISHOPS HOLD SYNOD IN WARSAW 6 APR

LD070908 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Apr (PAP) -- A synod of Polish Orthodox bishops was held in Warsaw today. The meeting issued an address to the believers which voiced the hope "that our homeland will get stronger, that the joy of life will return to it, and with it -- a spiritual and material wellbeing". "We are confident that the dangerous clouds threatening with nuclear annihilation will be dispersed and that the sun of peace will shine for all people on earth, and particularly for us, the people in Poland," the address said.

ARMY YOUTH COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM 6 APRIL

LD062226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Polish Army Youth Council met in Warsaw today at its first plenary session since the introduction of martial law. The session was devoted to assessing the activity of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] echelons and cells in the armed forces since last 13 December and to mapping out directions for their activity in the near future.

Both the report and the discussion stressed with satisfaction that the tasks given to the soldiers by the Military Council of National Salvation and the party have been carried out with distinction. A great deal of credit for this can be given to ZSMP members in uniform who have excelled as soldiers while setting many examples of self-discipline, courage and selflessness. The widespread campaign of meetings which was undertaken at the initiative of youth organizations -- meetings which were held under the slogans "As Poland Is so the Union Will Be Too" and "Let's Talk About Our Homeland," -- has also brought a wealth of achievement.

The soldiers participating in the session resolutely proclaimed themselves in favor of the need for a strong and socialist Poland whose strength and power results from good sense, patriotism and the work of all citizens. The soldiers' attitudes are expressed in the universal participation of military youth in unpaid work for the community, "soldiers help for the socialist homeland," which was started in response to an appeal from the Polish Army Youth Council. Caring for soldiers' welfare and living conditions is a constant sphere of SZMP activity in the army.

In summing up the discussion Maj Gen Wladyslaw Honkisz, deputy principal chief of the Polish Army's Political Board, highly assessed the SZMP's activity in the army, especially the activity of its members who are third year soldiers. He also stressed the significance of cooperation between the army's youth organization and echelons and cells of the PZPR.

The Youth Council of the Polish Army adopted a resolution on the tasks of the ZSMP in the armed forces in the current sociopolitical situation, in which the main directions of work are shaping the socialist awareness of youth and implementing the program for historical education. A number of organizational documents, including the council's guidelines on the principles of activity for military training in the armed forces' Polish Scouting Union, were also adopted.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS ARRESTED IN BIELSKO-BIALA

LD062112 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Apr (PAP) -- The military prosecutor of Krakow, acting on the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship police headquarters' motion, applied temporary (?custody) with respect to six members of the suspended Solidarity union employed at the "Polmo" diesel engines factory [words indistinct] southern Poland.

The six face charges of printing, storing, and distributing in and out of the voivodship of Bielsko-Biala from December 13, 1981, till March 16, 1982, publications containing false information which was likely to trigger off riots and social unrest.

An illegal printing shop was detected at the place of residence of one of the six, where leaflets and other publications [word indistinct] the authorities and the socialist Poland were printed.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS ACTS OF SOLIDARITY EMIGRES

LD061616 Warsaw PAP in English 1439 GMT 6 Apr 82

["Advocates of Alien Cause" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Apr (PAP) -- "The attitude demonstrated by these Solidarnosc extremists who were in the West when martial law was declared in Poland boils down not only to a total negation of everything that is going on in Poland but it also consists in taking actions against Poland's interests," Eugeniusz Guz wrote in an article in TRYBUNA LUDU headlined as above.

"From the very beginning they have not only been calling on Western governments to deny Poland economic assistance and to avoid trade contacts with us, but they have been even coming out against charity assistance for Poland.

"Some of the gossips and the most absurd fabrications that have been circulating abroad since December 13, 1981 came from the Solidarnosc emigre milieux which have been deliberately making mountains out of mole-hills hoping that in this way they will provoke the West into hitting this country possibly the most painful blow.

"The Solidarnosc activists spare no effort to spread improbable news from Poland so as to keep the already lost and confused Poles who were abroad when martial law was declared from returning to this country.

"They are calling for cultural boycott of Poland, organizing noisy incidents at artistic events of Polish ensembles and soloists," TRYBUNA LUDU went on.

When one lives on the West's upkeep, one is certainly neither independent nor self-governed. This is an inevitable fate of political emigres. He who wants to do on pursuing policy in the West, must pursue the Western policy. There is no other way.

"The attitude of the Solidarnosc extremists in the West, which is after all an extension of their stand in Poland from before December 13, 1981, is an additional confirmation that, even despite its best intentions, the authority of the socialist state would not have been able to come to terms with them even on the basic issues of Poland's development. These people continue speaking the language of Radom and Gdansk, using the old weapon of the total struggle against the authority, of the arrogant attitude towards it, and of doggedly clinging to the course for full confrontation," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

POWER INDUSTRY PLANS, ASSESSMENT REPORTED

LD070930 Warsaw PAP in English 0841 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr (PAP) -- The present situation in the Polish power industry is good beyond expectation. For a long time no cuts have been made in the supplies of electricity and there have not been any major troubles with delivering coal to power plants. The declaration of martial law made it possible to restore normal work in mines and to improve discipline in power stations. On the other hand, one cannot forget that at the same time the need for electricity dropped by at least 600 megawatts as compared with 1981 due to the slowdown in the production rate in industry. This also affected the energy balance.

The production of electric energy is planned to amount to 116,000 million kilowatt hours and will be by 2,000 million higher than in 1981.

In the mid-1980s, the production of electricity should be increased to 133,000 million-kilowatt hours and to 170,000 million in 1990.

By 1985, the total power of Polish power plants should rise by about 6,200 megawatts and in 1986-1990 by almost 8,200 megawatts.

Coal and lignite will remain the chief energy sources, although other power stations are to be built: an 880-megawatt nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec and another pumped storage power station.

WIEJACZ ON UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

LD042314 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 4 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 4 Apr (PAP) -- Appraising the results of the just concluded session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, head of the Polish delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz described the session as "a difficult event".

On the one hand, a slowdown of economic activity in many countries of Europe reduces the possibilities for an essential expansion of economic relations. On the other hand, some Western countries have tried to block even the currently existing possibilities in a bid to transfer the tension in the political relations between the East and the West onto the sphere of concrete cooperation in trade, industry, science and technology, he said.

"I would like to stress, however, that the USA and some EEC countries trying to use every pretext, Poland's internal affairs included, to hamper the work of the ECE, have met with criticism. An overwhelming majority of states participating in the session declared themselves in favour of the development of economic cooperation between the East and the West.

"Thanks to this the greater part of the debate had a business like character and the adopted resolutions are positive," said Minister Wiejacz.

The principal resolution speaks of the significance of stable and balanced economic relations, and postulates the development of cooperation in trade, industry and other areas, he pointed up.

"This is concordant with the stand of Poland and other socialist states as well as of many other European countries which view the preservation and development of cooperation as an essential factor of improving the general political atmosphere and consolidation of the policy of detente," Minister Wiejacz said.

The Polish delegation presented two substantial statements and. [sentence as received] Poland was the co-sponsor of the resolution on cooperation in power industry, and, last but not least, solved the concept of economic confidence-building measures. Its point is not to allow the economic relations to suffer because of the emerging political tensions. "We have stressed that our initiative stems not only from the interests of Poland which was affected by economic sanctions and restrictions imposed by the USA and some other Western countries, but also from concern for the peaceful future of Europe and successful development of relations between the East and the West," said Minister Wiejacz.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD051536 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU's leading political writer Maksymilian Berezowski today wrote that the current East-West tension was at variance with Poland's fundamental imperatives, but underlined that, after the Western failures to respond constructively to the socialist community's, particularly the Soviet Union's new detente proposals, it was the West's turn now to make further steps.

"The lack of positive solutions in the conflict of interests weighs heavily on East-West relations which decide on peace and war on a world scale," said M. Berezowski.

"A view that the time has come for the U.S. to regain its positions lost during the Vietnam war, the positions of a number one world power, has won in the U.S. establishment, continued TRYBUNA LUDU adding that a sweeping reorientation under President Reagan of the strategy and foreign policy allegedly to ensure influence and security to the U.S. "in reality unusually complicates East-West relations and raises the threat of setting them back by many years."

"The departure from the parity agreements with the USSR, which provide the basis for international stability in a nuclear age, raises the danger of a downslide into a situation when at a critical moment events may get out of anyone's control."

There could not be a worse moment for the culmination of the Polish crisis. It is evident how and why the crisis in Poland has been exploited by the U.S. for its general strategic ends," continued Berezowski.

"It is a matter of life and death for Europe itself to avoid a conflict in Europe which is but one of the chapters in the U.S. global strategy.

"It is difficult to be optimistic nowadays. But, there are some chances to ease the situation and perhaps to take East-West relations on calmer waters.

"A significant role in this respect is played the conciliatory stand voiced by Leonid Brezhnev during the Polish delegation's visit in Moscow.

"Poland's national interest has always been integrated to detente. Tension in East-West relations is incompatible with her basic imperatives. It is a gloomy paradox that a country which for several dozen years has been among the pioneers and sponsors of detente, has found itself in the centre of the world controversy following a tangle of events instrumentally exploited by the Western forces hostile to Poland, primarily by the U.S. ruling circles.

"Further initiatives are the West's business. The point is not concessions but only the recognition of mutual interests. Today, the horizon of political thinking in the West is shrouded with mist and prejudice which dictates political confrontation instead of partnership.

"But, who in the longer run can find a realistic and anti-explosive alternative to relations of equality, mutual tolerance and moderation?" TRYBUNA LUDU asked in conclusion.

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES DETENTE IN RZECZPOSPOLITA

LD032346 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (PAP) -- Poland is, particularly now, vitally interested in continuing the process of detente, writes Dr Wojciech Multan, deputy director for research at the Polish Institute of International Affairs, in today's issue of the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily.

He writes that this interest stems from the concern for Poland not to become once again a European battlefield.

Poland's particular interest to fully revitalize the detente process "arises just from the current complex internal situation" in the country, he goes on to say.

"It is obvious that our country which is facing a wide-ranging program of economic reforms and is entering a stage of a deep restructuring of public life, needs now perhaps more than ever before, favourable external conditions for overcoming the existing difficulties and implementing these aims.

"... Poland's dedication to building solid foundations for security in Europe is not the result of tactical moves, diplomatic play or short-term interest trends in politics but stems from her vital, invariable interests," writes Dr Multan.

"This dedication is as genuine today as it has been in the whole period since the end of World War Two. It stems from the Poles' deep-rooted conviction there is a natural connection between the security of Poland and peace in the whole of the European Continent.

"Similarly as so far, so, too, in the foreseeable future this conviction will stimulate Poland's commitment in the matters of cooperation and security in Europe."

"This commitment," Mr Multan concluded, "will gain an additional impulse in view of the now emerging real prospects for a wide pattern of cooperation of all the forces of the nation, and the proper understanding by the general public of the fundamental matters of the Polish state and national existence," writes Multan in conclusion.

COMMISSION WITH USSR TO MEET 'NEXT WEEK'

LD022318 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP) -- The inter-governmental Polish-Soviet commission will meet in Warsaw next week to discuss further cooperation in the field of metallurgy and engineering industry, Deputy Minister Jerzy Wozniak told a news conference here today.

The commission will continue negotiations and activities started by the aforesaid Polish and Soviet ministries during last February's visit in Warsaw paid by the Soviet delegation and continued during the Moscow visit of the Polish minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry, said Minister Wozniak.

The main purpose of the negotiations is to establish the principles and conditions of Soviet assistance to fill the raw material and components gap, the result of curtailed Polish imports from hard currency countries, and to agree on ways to manage jointly the idle production potential of Polish enterprises. Both themes, emphasized the minister, are of paramount importance for the Polish metallurgy and engineering industry. If the Soviet assistance were not forthcoming, a large portion of Polish industrial installations and equipment would remain idle and the services of many specialists could not be properly utilized.

Answering journalists' questions, Deputy Minister Jerzy Wozniak said, among other things, that the present emergency assistance of the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries must develop into a steady programme leading to boosting the role of foreign trade in generating Poland's national income, as well as bring about a more comprehensive economic integration of our countries concerned and result in their closer cooperation on third markets. The current talks are aimed at concluding medium and long-term contracts.

The to date contacts between metallurgy and the engineering industry and its Soviet counterpart have revealed possibilities for such cooperation in many areas, including the automobile, shipyards, electronics and metallurgy industries. It is important to emphasize that all such ventures are not dictated by temporary advantage-motivated considerations but are part of a long-term process designed to make Poland's economy less and less dependent of supplies of raw materials and components from Western countries.

KATOWICE DELEGATION VISITS DONETSK IN USSR

LD051858 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] [No dateline received] A party delegation from Katowice Voivodship has been staying in Donetsk at the invitation of the Ukrainian Communist Party Oblast Committee. It consisted of Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Katowice Voivoda Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski.

The aim of the visit was: to study the work of the Ukrainian Communist Party, directed toward the shaping of the Donetsk Basin's socioeconomic development, to assess jointly contacts between regions and to draw up a program of further cooperation in the party, economic, and cultural spheres.

The party delegation from Katowice Voivodship met with Boris Kachura, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Donetskaya Oblast Committee.

The delegation also met with activists from the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

NEW SOVIET TRADE CONTACTS REPORTED 5 APRIL

LD051640 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr (PAP) -- A delegation of Bumar foreign trade enterprise which stayed in Moscow recently signed contracts with Soviet customers worth some 60 million roubles, TRYBUNA LUDU Moscow correspondent reported today.

The contracts provide for deliveries by Huta Stalowa Wola industrial complex of 350 loaders and 12,000 transmission boxes for the Soviet building machinery industry. L. Warynski plant in Warsaw will supply 200 excavators to the USSR, while a Torun plant will sell there 350 centrators, i.e. devices used in laying pipelines.

Contracts providing for spare part deliveries to secure smooth operation of the sold equipment were also concluded.

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD060900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The 37th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Poland and the Soviet Union is approaching. The significance of this treaty for the post-war development of our country, its security and for the consolidation of peace is the topic of a 2-day scientific conference, which began in Warsaw yesterday, organized by the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

The chairman of the society's Main Board, Stanislaw Wronski, opening the deliberations, stressed that the treaty, signed on 21 April 1945 defines the principles of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation and strengthens the sovereignty and independence of our country. In the postwar period, it is the basis for Poland's socioeconomic development.

Discussion yesterday was centered on reports presenting the conditioning factors which led to the signing of this important document and its significance for our country. Today's deliberations will be devoted to Polish-Soviet cooperation as a factor in overcoming the economic crisis in Poland.

Gwiazda Speaks to Society

LD062038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A 2-day scientific conference has ended in Warsaw. The conference was organized by the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society to mark the upcoming 37th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Poland and the USSR.

It was stressed during the debates that the historical significance of the Polish-Soviet treaty becomes fully evident when viewed from the perspective of several post-war decades. Through its numerous allied links with the Soviet Union, Poland gained the possibility of shaping the framework of its reborn statehood, of maintaining safe borders and conditions for socioeconomic development and of regaining a permanent position in the international arena.

The report that Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda delivered on the second day of the conference points to the unequivocal benefits arising from the deepening and intensification of our cooperation within the CEMA framework, particularly as a result of our cooperation with the USSR. The deputy minister stressed that the Soviet side treats our economic difficulties with particular understanding and that this has already found expression in this year's bilateral agreements. Wladyslaw Gwaizda also stressed the particular significance of the raw material aid from the Soviet Union which allows our country to exploit its industrial potential.

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES LDPD CONGRESS IN WEIMAR

LD062108 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 apr (PAP) -- Speaking at the 13th Congress of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD) in Weimar today, leader of Poland's Democratic Party, Deputy Prime Minister Prof Edward Kowalczyk stated that the August of 1980 opened in Poland a process of transformations in the political, social and economic life.

Edward Kowalczyk said that this was exploited by the external and internal forces which are hostile to the national interests of the Poles and the socialist Polish state. They attacked socialism as a socio-political system, disorganized the economic life, undermined the principles of cooperation and allied relations within the socialist community. In this situation, the introduction of martial law in Poland was a logical consequence of such actions which were supported and inspired from the outside.

The Democratic Party approved the justification of the introduction of martial law and termed the decision taken by the Council of State as a just and objectively necessary act to protect the nation and state against catastrophe.

Edward Kowalvzyk declared that the strengthening of the political and military alliance with the USSR and the remaining socialist countries as well as the strengthening of Poland's position among the socialist states are considered by the Democratic Party as elements of decisive influence on the overcoming of the crisis and as the guarantees of Poland's independence and sovereignty.

He emphasized the leading role of the PUWP in the construction of socialism in Poland as well as the internationalist solidarity of the members of the socialist community -- the principles which are considered by the Democratic Party as the basis of its political activity.

Edward Kowalczyk stated that the gradual stabilization of life in Poland as well as the readiness of the brotherly countries to come with assistance were arousing the hope of a better tomorrow and continuation of the socialist renewal. He also stressed Poland's position and role in the Warsaw Treaty and the system of parity in Europe.

Today, Edward Kowalczyk met with chairman of the LDPD CC Congress delegation E. Mueckenberger to discuss some issues of Polish-GDR cooperation.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL ARRIVES IN WARSAW

Talk With Barcikowski

LD051848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, well-known and valued activist of the international communist movement, has arrived on a several-day visit to Poland. The guest was met at the airport in Warsaw by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Miroslaw (Wackiewicz), deputy head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee.

On the first day of his visit the Porguguese guest met Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Cunhal visited the Sejm where he spoke with a group of deputies.

Meeting With Jaruzelski

LD061824 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Army General Wojchiech Jaruzelski has met with General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal, who is visiting Poland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the guest about the country's political and economic situation, and the party's tasks arising from the resolution of the Central Committee's seventh plenum.

He stressed that the consolidation and active stance of the party ranks are one of the main prerequisites which will contribute to the implementation of the idea of national accord, and will allow a rapid emergence from the crisis situation.

The guest from Portugal presented a stance expressing his party's understanding for the decisions adopted in our country, whose main purpose was to counter the spread of the counterrevolutionary process and he also expressed the solidarity of Portuguese communists for the actions undertaken by the PZPR.

During the meeting mention was also made of deepening the friendly situation between the PZPR and the Portuguese Communist Party.

Jozef Czyrek,, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and foreign minister, also met the Portuguese guest. There was an exchange of views and the international situation and the international communist movement were discussed. Cooperation problems between the two parties were also discussed.

PASSENGER TRAINS TO RENEW ACTIVITY 7 APRIL

LD040820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] In view of the increasing number of rail passengers, as of 7 April the railways will renew the temporarily suspended daily routes of the express trains "Warta" on the Warsaw-Poznan route, and [name indistinct] and "Neptune" on the Warsaw-Gdynia route; the passenger trains on the Warsaw-Bialystok, Lublin-Gdynia and Warsaw-Poznan routes, and the fast trains on the Szczecin-Olsztyn route through Torun, and the "Slazak" on the Krakow-Wroclaw route.

From 15-18 April, the "Batory" will travel from Warsaw to Budapest. This route is being renewed during this period to enable Polish workers who are employed in Hungary to return to their work places after spending their holidays in Poland.

RADIO'S 'THIRD PROGRAM' RESUMES BROADCASTING

LD051936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Summary] Polish radio's third program has resumed broadcasting. The broadcasting hours are: Sunday through Friday -- 0800 GMT-0400 GMT. The program is addressed to the young people and to all those who feel young. The program is to be a contact program devoted to he listeners. Generally speaking, the third program is a blend of that which was formerly in the program and that which the former youth editorial office of Polish Radio will bring.

WEEKLIES FORUM, KIERUNKI RESUME PUBLICATION

LD052112 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr (PAP) -- Two more Polish weekly papers resumed publication today after a 14-week absence from newsstands. The two are: FORUM, a socio-political paper bringing reprints from foreign press, and KIERUNKI (DIRECTIONS), a weekly of the Pax Catholic Association.

BRIEFS

NEW BIWEEKLY ON SALE -- The first issue of the beweekly NASZE PROBLEMY [OUR PROBLEMS] published by the Workers Publishing Cooerative (RSW) is now on sale. The biweekly supplies the employees of the cooperative with the information about its work and the work of its branches and newsvendors. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

STOLICA WEEKLY ON SALE -- The popular weekly STOLICA [THE CAPITAL] is again on sale for the first time this year. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 31 MARCH

AU060728 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 2, 3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 31 March 1982"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the plenum has debated and unanimously adopted decisions on all the points of the agenda. The documents fall under two major categories: one which deals with 1981 socioeconomic activities and the measures required to implement the 12th congress decisions, the 1982 plan and the energy and self-supply programs, and another dealing with the activities of party bodies, efforts to increase and strengthen the party ranks, the cadres policy, developing the party's international activities, and dealing with letters and notifications of the working people.

The above matters reflect the many-sided activities of party bodies and organizations, of state bodies and of bodies of workers' democracy in all sectors. The results obtained in socioeconomic activities are closely linked with working people's efforts in all areas and with the resolute work carried out by the workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia to unfalteringly implement the 12th party congress decisions.

On the basis of the results attained in 1981 -- the first year of the 1982-85 5-year plan -- it can be stated that, despite the difficult conditions created by the international economic crisis which affected our country, too, and despite difficulties that emerged particularly in the area of material-technical supplies, our economy has developed considerably. We ended the year 1981 with noteworthy achievements in increasing production and in developing the material-technical base of our socialist society, although, as you know, we failed to fulfill tasks concerning the development of certain important sectors and to attain the levels planned for 1981. Nevertheless, the results obtained in the above conditions can be described as positive; they provide a sound basis for fulfilling the 5-year plan and the 12th party congress decisions.

The economic-financial balance sheet clearly reflects the results of our economic, primarily production activities. It is, however, worth noting that, in those conditions, profits were 12.5 percent higher than in the previous year; we have a financial surplus of over 8 billion lei, and a surplus of over $300 million in our commercial balance. These are undoubtedly positive results, although they fall short of our economic potential. I must stress, even if only in passing, that had all the ministries and socioeconomic units worked better and in a more organized manner, with the means we had we could have obtained far better results and a commercial balance surplus of over $1 billion.

I am stressing this because we must learn our lessons from last year's failings and must resolutely work -- as the November and February plenums decided and as the 1982 plan stipulates -- to completely fulfill the plan for this year and to recoup a considerable part of the 1981 shortfalls, especially in the export area.

We have discussed in detail the difficulties and failings noted in 1981; we have established the measures required to improve activities this year. Hence, I will not now dwell on all that. I believe that it is clear for each Central Committee member, each party activist, each party member and each citizen of our socialist fatherland that we must resolutely work to unfalteringly implement the 5-year plan, the 12th congress decisions and the plan for 1982.

We have at our disposal everything that is necessary for that purpose. We have extensive production facilities; it only depends on our work to capitalize appropriately on our material-technical resources so as to further develop our socialist fatherland, to create the necessary conditions for increasing the production forces, and to continuously improve the people's material and intellectual well-being.

Special stress must therefore be placed on utilizing all production capacities to the maximum, in all areas of activity -- both in industry and in agriculture -- and in all sectors. We must give special attention to optimally solving problems concerning material - technical supplies and to fulfilling the 12th congress tasks aimed at more intensively developing domestic energy and raw material resources. At the same time, we must take resolute measures to reduce material and energy consumption, since we still require far greater amounts per product unit in comparison with consumptions recorded abroad for similar products. Hence, we have enormous reserves, and, by cutting back material consumption per product unit, we can achieve b tter supplies of raw and other materials.

Another way is to recover and reutilize materials in all the sectors, and to recover and reutilize energy resources. Here, too, we have great reserves and potential. Last week I discussed these problems with the comrades in the light industry, and we decided that in the course of the current 5-year plan we can reduce raw materials consumption by about 20 percent, and the consumption of other materials, especially byproducts and dyes, by up to 30 percent compared to 1981.

You heard here the minister of light industry, Comrade Lina Ciobanu, say that certain measures have already been taken; however, that is only a beginning.

Some 20 percent of our consumption of approximately 400,000 tons of textile raw materials -- cotton, wool, synthetic fibers, cellulose fibers and so forth -- means in fact a yearly saving of approximately 80,000 tons. This is the equivalent of over 300 million square meters of fabrics and means that we can produce the fabrics envisaged for 1985 with the same amount of raw materials that was utilized in 1981. That is, naturally, not according to the structures planned -- that was only an example which would involve structural changes; however; I only wanted to show what enormous reserves we have in this area.

The same applies to leather, rubber and plastics generally in the light industry, glass and so forth. However, we have such reserves in all the sectors. In the metallurgical sector, the metal extraction and utilization index is still unsatisfactory, as is the index of metal utilization in the machine-building industry. The same situation prevails in the chemical, construction materials and practically all other industries requiring raw and other materials, which I will not now enumerate.

In point of fact, we decided to establish certain guidelines for each sector, which shall be discussed with ministerial managements and then implemented, as was done in the light industry. The time has come to be done with statements and pledges which are then not fulfilled. We must take resolute measures and do everything possible to secure domestically-produced material technical resources, to considerably cut back consumption per product unit, and to recover and reutilize materials.

Generally speaking, the same amount of materials utilized in 1981 -- with minor increases in several sectors -- will suffice for the 1985 production if consumptions are cut back and materials are covered and reconditioned. These constitute enormous resources that we already have and hence do not need to import or produce; for that we do not need to drill new rigs or dig new mines, we only have to utilize rationally and intelligently what we already have. This is the major issue for all party and state bodies, for the government and all enterprises, party organizations and all collectives of working people.

The second most important issue is that of raising the quality and technical level of production. We must all understand that the requirements of both the Romanian economy and of the international market impose resolute measures to continuously raise the technical and qualitative level of activities in all areas.

Our industry is generally well equipped. It was practically created in the past 5 years; even older enterprises have been renovated or rebuilt, so that practically everywhere we have modern facilities. Many of the foreigners who visit our enterprises -- some even from developed countries -- say that they do not have capacities and equipment as modern as ours. We must, however, put our minds to work and manufacture high-quality products in those well-equipped enterprises. Our workers are experienced; we have engineers, technicians, many research cadres, and a good educational system -- hence, we have the forces to resolve quality problems in all areas. We must solve those problems and ensure that only high-technical products, comparable with and able to compete with similar foreign products, leave our enterprises -- for both domestic use and for export -- so that they can sell abroad and meet domestic requirements.

The ministries have been given important tasks in this respect. I would particularly like to refer here to the important role incumbent on our scientific research, and to the fact that it must play a more active part and concentrate specifically on the most important problems. Our research will satisfactorily fulfill its tasks only if it helps devise new technologies, new means of reducing consumption rates and methods of re-utilizing materials, and new ways of improving the quality of products. We have the necessary potential, and we must focus our efforts on those objectives.

Special attention must be given to applying the new economic mechanism and increasing the profitability and efficiency of economic activities. Today we discussed the balance sheet of economic-financial activities and the financial aspects of 1981 activities. Naturally, we have good results; however, as you saw; serious losses were recorded in certain sectors, where work was unprofitable; others had to be financed from the budget due to arrears caused by prices that had not changed in 25-30 years. Even international telephone calls have to be financed from the state budget. We finance many activities which normally should be paid for by those who profit from the service. Moreover, trade profits are sometimes used to pay for delivering products to the buyers' homes.

I am mentioning these facts because the balance sheet presented here actually did not show the shortcomings which affected the management of financial resources. Our financial and price bodies did not fulfill their duties satisfactorily; they do not control and supervise the activities and administration of each sector and each unit. However, the basic principle of the economic mechanism -- self-administration and self-management -- cannot be implemented in the absence of profitable activities in all sectors.

Hence, this year we must give special attention to eliminating abnormal and negative situations in economic-financial sectors. We must establish complete order and discipline and must know and supervise how each leu is spent.

We must proceed from the fact that each person in his area is responsible for the administration and for the spending of the means entrusted to that area by the people. We speak of socialist property, which does not mean that things should be done haphazardly. Each collective is allocated and is responsible for one share of the people's wealth, and it is hence accountable to the people, and to the state as the representative of the people, for how it spends it.

The amendments we plan to make to the new economic mechanism, which we will discuss at the next plenum, are based precisely on increasing the responsibility of managers and on material and penal sanctions for bad management and for losses inflicted on the property of the people, of the workers class and of our socialist state.

We must also amend the matter of material incentive. Naturally, workers employed under an overall contract system are remunerated in keeping with the production achieved. However, there is a rather considerable number of workers in various sectors -- beginning with clerks -- who are not included in that system, who are said to be remunerated in accordance with achievements, but who receive not less than 80 percent. However, since remunerations have increased rather considerably, some people are content with 80 percent, so that for them there is no incentive to struggle to fulfill the plan. This must change, we must indeed apply the socialist principle of which we speak all

the time, and pay people in accordance with the quantity and quality of the work done. We must find an appropriate contract system for all categories so that all remunerations should be linked to the plan fulfillment. If the plan is fulfilled by only 50 percent, then incomes should also be 50 percent.

Should we take from other enterprises, from other working people in order to pay those who do not fulfill the plan and do not produce? If a given production facility cannot be utilized to capacity, we must retain only the personnel that can be employed -- beginning with the directors and the clerks -- and the others should be transferred to other sectors. This situation does not make sense. We complain now that we do not have enough people for the mining industry. We have to draw on the army, on young people and so forth, while some people are not working enough to justify their pay. This is not a matter of not being able to provide work for everybody. It is a matter of better distribution and of a better relationship between each person's remuneration and income, and production or work. No one may receive more than he produces! We must resolutely implement the principles of the economic mechanism; of self-management, self-administration and self-financing.

These problems are very important for putting order in our economic activities. We have great reserves for increasing labor productivity -- reserves which are actually closely linked to what I said above, and to the failure to apply the principles of the economic mechanism to their logical conclusion. Hence, we must take all necessary measures to well organize production and labor and to appropriately enhance labor productivity, in all sectors. Resolute steps are required to strengthen order and discipline and to eliminate the inadequate utilization of work time and of production facilities. We must understand that the new quality that we must achieve in the course of the current 5-year plan presupposes resolute improvements in all areas of activity.

Esteemed comrades, we discussed the electrical energy program -- and in this connection, resources of energy raw materials such as coal, bituminous shale, hydropower and nuclear energy. I am mentioning this because this program is designed to solve only part of our problems, the problem of electrical energy. At the next plenum we will discuss the second part of the general energy program, which will include oil, gas and the other energy resources.

As you can see, we have an installed power network totaling approximately 17,000 mw which, in normal conditions, should have precluded the emergence of any energy problem. In 1981 energy production increased by 3.4 billion kwh, an increase which exceeded that of the production-goods, contrary to what it should be. With such an increase in energy production, we planned to achieve a 6 percent increase in production-goods. That means that we consume electrical power without producing accordingly. This year we plan to arrive at 74 billion kwh, which means an increase of 4 billion kwh, or more than 5 percent. This energy increase should fully cover and even exceed the fulfillment of the planned production-goods.

All countries -- both capitalist and socialist -- are striving to contain the growth of the raw materials and energy consumption index and to keep it far below general production increases, i.e. to achieve part of the production at the expense of consumption savings. We have not yet resolutely embarked on this path. As you have seen, we are maintaining the same page every year, which means that by 1985 we will arrive at 82 billion kwh, which constitutes a great increase in the production of electrical power as compared to 1980.

Our hydropower stations have a total of 3,800 mw of installed power, and our coal-powered stations a total 7,200 mw. Normally, they should suffice to cover almost all requirements. However, in 1981 our main source of energy was based on hydrocarbons, and that continues to be the case in 1982; only in 1983 will that form of energy fall below that produced with coal. By 1985 it is expected to total about 20 billion kwh. But even that is too high a consumption, comrades.

Each year we will have more hydropower stations; by 1985 we will have over 10,000 mw from coal and bituminous shale-powered stations, and, as you have seen, by 1980 we will have 12,000 mw; over 9,000 mw will be produced in hydropower stations about 4,500 mw in nuclear power stations.

The problem is to ensure that the stations work well and to ensure the necessary fuel. The program features measures to develop coal production. The due organizational measures were also taken in order to prevent a repetition of the situation in the past 5-year plan, when we were assured that the program established in the plan would be fulfilled by the end of 1980, only to find out in 1981 that the production was not fulfilled and that the figures reported were false, not real. Millions of tons of coal were reported fulfilled when they were not; nonexistent stocks were reported, and when we wanted to begin utilizing them, they could not be found. Had we been aware of the situation at the November plenum, we would have taken different measures than the ones we did, because that was a case of premeditated false reporting -- not to call it something worse -- of the realities, of misleading us on a very important activity in this sector.

The program envisages measures -- and the material and financial resources for them have been secured -- and we will provide the labor force for achieving the coal production we need, for the hydropowers and all other energy programs, and for the nuclear power program, beginning, however, as of 1985; practically speaking, the measures will only make themselves felt in the 1986-90 5-year plan.

Aside from the measures envisaged for implementing the program adopted, we must resolutely act to strengthen order, responsibility and discipline in the mining sector. We have reserves there and we can achieve the coal production envisaged. On the basis of 1990 consumption forecasts, our industrial and other reserves will supply enough coal for another 100 years after 1990, thus ensuring the good functioning of the thermal power stations, the same is true for thermal power stations powered by bituminous shale, and for hydropower stations -- for as long as there is rain and snow. To all that we will add nuclear power stations, which we hope will produce approximately 9,000-10,000 mw by 1995. The necessary conditions are at hand for attaining this objective.

This is of course all very well, but we must take resolute measures. We must not forget that currently we must endeavor to cut back energy consumption, to employ new technologies which require less energy and new, fuel-saving engines. As I said before, at the next plenum we will present the program on oil and gas and on other sources of fuel and energy. By 1985 we must produce 3 million additional tons of oil, and even more in the 5-year plan ending in 1990, although the reserves will not be too great. We will increase somewhat the production and utilization of gas, cutting back combustion, however, by increasing the degree of chemical treatment of the gas. We envisage a special program, which has already been worked out and is beginning to be implemented, although it is not to be completed before 1985, calling for the chemical treatment of several billion cubic meters of gas.

I am speaking about this in order to emphasize that, in accordance with the 12th congress decisions, we want to establish specific measures for fulfilling the congress objective of becoming independent in the area of energy. With what we now have we can do it, comrades! Similarly, we can become independent concerning raw materials for many sectors, either through domestic production, or through long-term exchanges based on appropriate compensation within the framework of the international division of labor.

We must understand that building the comprehensively developed socialist society is closely linked with increasing the country's economic strength and independence! There can be no political independence without economic independence! We must do everything possible to ensure total economic independence, by participating in the international division of labor, but on the basis of equality and respect! Through the right policies, we can ensure our economic independence and secure a dignified place in the world for our people from this viewpoint, too. (loud applause)

Comrades, we have made great progress indeed. We have greatly developed our production forces. However, we have failed to ensure the corresponding basis of raw materials and energy. In fact, the program was not fulfilled, or rather, not enough efforts were made to fulfill it, because had the provisions of the past two 5-year plans been fulfilled, we would now have been economically independent. This factor was neglected; you know what happened in certain sectors, such as mining; in the same spirit, it was said that we have no future left in the oil sector, and that we must give up the objectives we had set. We must now endeavor to recoup our arrears regarding energy and raw materials and ensure better domestic resources, thus creating conditions for developing our economy more rapidly and on a sounder basis from the viewpoint of energy and raw materials. We have the potential for it and the necessary conditions for actively participating in the international division of labor; we must cooperate with friendly countries, with those who, like us, are resolutely in favor of an independent socioeconomic development, who want to be masters of their destiny, and who do not want to work for others and to be oppressed by others. (lively applause)

Dear comrades, the economic-financial balance sheet also reflects agricultural activities in 1981. Our grain production was of course satisfactory, but not as large as we hoped and less than our potential had warranted even in the conditions of 1981. The production of certain items increased considerably. The animal census revealed that increases in the livestock sector were even higher than indicated in the 1981 communique. It is true that the cattle shortfall totaled 182,000 heads, but the number of pigs increased by 900,000, that of sheep by 1,400,000, that of fowl by 11 million, and the number of other species also increased. We can say that the situation is good and will permit us to fulfill the program on increasing the number of livestock by 1985 and self-supply. As you have seen, we were compelled to amend the program in keeping with the census results. The changes involve reducing the number of slaughtered cattle and increasing that of pigs, poultry and sheep to a certain extent, as well as other livestock species -- I am referring to domestic rabbits -- which together should ensure fulfillment of the meat production envisaged in the 1982 self-supply program and in that of the following year, and permit observance of slaughtering weights.

We decided to take resolute measures to more rapidly increase the number of cattle and breeding cows, so that by 1985 we should be able to resume normal activities -- so to speak -- concerning the number of cows and heifers and animals for slaughter, and ensure an appropriate yearly number of slaughtered beef, as envisaged in the self-supply program. If the program is fulfilled -- and it must be -- after 1985 we can even increase the number of cattle for slaughter, since the number of cattle will remain the same and even slowly increase. This will also apply to other breeds.

We must take measures to ensure that all counties, units and communes achieve the number of livestock envisaged and observe slaughtering weights.

At this plenum, too I want to reiterate that we must resolutely endeavor to modernize livestock shelters in line with the provisions established, with a view to achieving a productive livestock sector. However, the stress should be placed not on buildings or concrete facilities -- which involve enormous costs, do not yield good results and cause disease -- but on completely replacing them with inexpensive structures built with common materials. We must focus on ensuring the necessary foddering, watering and livestock care conditions. For that purpose we must capitalize on all our resources.

We must take all necessary measures to fully implement all agricultural and food industry programs. We hope that in the course of this 5-year plan our food industry will be capable of processing all products at an appropriate qualitative and quantitative level.

It is very important that we resolutely proceed to perform all agricultural operations in good conditions. Agricultural operations are behind schedule. The weather does not justify such lags. With the means at our disposal we can sow more than 300,000-400,000 hectares daily.

The plowing has generally been completed; a few tens of thousands of hectares are left to be plowed. Hence, that is no obstacle, since that is privately-held land. Of course, that land must also be plowed. However, not even 2 days' sowing has yet been completed. I will ask all county committees and all comrades to stop making excuses. The division into first, second and third phases no longer exists. We now have only one sowing period. All the crops envisaged can and must be sowed, according to priorities, by 15-20 April. We have enough machines and all other conditions for completing this operation. All offices must be closed down and all clerks sent to the fields; there should be no meetings, and everyone must engage in practical work. I am dwelling on this, comrades because the problem of sowing and other spring work is essential for obtaining good crops this year.

We must act more resolutely in the area of investments. We have arrears in this respect, too. Generally speaking, the volume of investments is equal to or even somewhat below that of 1981. Hence, there is no question of any special investment increase which might have justified arrears for lack of resources. I want to ask the counties to take measures to carry out investment projects as we have repeatedly discussed, beginning with production capacities and with commissioning them even ahead of schedule, especially those producing raw and other materials or recovering and permitting the reutilization of raw materials, so as to ensure the necessary production supplies, as well as housing and other planned investment projects.

I have left the problem of exports for the end, although, as we stipulated in the plan, this is a priority issue for the plenum as well. We must do everything possible to fulfill the export production completely, on schedule and in good conditions, and to recoup 1981 shortfalls, for which we have firm orders and which should have been fulfilled. These matters have been discussed and each ministry and sector is familiar with them.

We must further endeavor to find new ways of cutting back imports and ensuring a positive commercial balance, so as to be able to secure this year some of the hard currency required to repay some of our loans.

We must strive to achieve an active balance of payments soon, that is to say, to make our payments and meet our yearly payments on loans, thus ensuring positive economic activities. This was decided at Central Committee plenums -- and we shall resolutely endeavor not to increase loans; even if loans are still taken out for current activities, the purpose is not to increase credits, but on the contrary, to permit activities resulting in a reduction of credits. This year we plan to substantially cut back some credits so as to gradually be able to pay them back. This constitutes another very important component of economic independence.

We must take resolute measures to improve financial-economic activities and to increase the role of financial bodies, of the financial-banking system and of financial control over the utilization and spending of each leu and each ban, in all sectors of activity.

We must understand that each sector and each finished product must bring a profit; each leu spent must produce a profit. On this basis we must generally increase our national wealth and national income -- the only way of ensuring the means for an expanded reproduction, for developing the production forces and the entire society, and for raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

We must permanently be aware of the fact that we cannot consume and cannot spend more than we produce: and when I say more than we produce, I mean after ensuring the means for expanded reproduction, for general development, and for defense.

We must understand that we are responsible to the people for ensuring the country's general development, for increasing the material-technical basis, and for enabling our country to fulfill its obligations in defending its independence and sovereignty and its international obligations. We must ensure conditions for implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism!

We have all the necessary conditions for fulfilling the 1982 objectives and those of the entire 5-year plan, so that by the end of the 5-year plan, our country can enter a new stage of development, a new phase -- that of a country with an average level of development. We must work better, must strengthen responsibility, exigency and discipline in all the sectors of activity! Each person on his job is fully responsible for how he fulfills his duties.

We must further develop the democratic forms of social leadership and the bodies that ensure the participation of the working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people in managing all the sectors of activity. The development of democracy and the participation of the workers class and of all people in leading the society are the guarantee and the only way of successfully building socialism and communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the second group of issues concerns party life. In 1981 the party ranks increased by another 100,000 members, for a total of 3,150,000 people. We are pleased to note that over 55 percent of the total party members are workers, and almost 20 percent peasants, 21 percent are intellectuals, and the rest are in other social categories.

The social structure of our party in fact reflects the realities of our socialist society, the role currently played in material production by workers and peasants -- the two basic social classes -- as well as the intelligentsia, which has emerged from among the workers and peasants, and is therefore the issue and representative of the workers classes in our socialist society; this gives our party the force and strength to appropriately fulfill its historical mission, which is to lead the entire nation along the path of socialism and communism.

The percentage of women in the party has also increased, although it has not exceeded, or rather has not yet arrived at 30 percent. We are happy to note that approximately 46 percent of all the new party members who joined in 1981 are women. Equally noteworthy is the fact that 71 percent of the new party members come from the revolutionary organization of the youth -- the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] -- which demonstrates both the UCY's activities among the young people, and their consciousness of and desire to join our communist party, to be part of the leading force of our society and of the vital center of our nation, which activates all areas of activity.

We can be pleased with the age, national and organizational structure of our party and with the fact that we have over 50,000 party organizations of various types, which ensures the communists' presence in all areas.

We can assert that we have a strong, well-organized party with a good structure from all viewpoints; we have a physically young party -- so to speak -- and a party that is young from the viewpoint of its revolutionary concept of life and the world, a party with a revolutionary concept geared to what is new, which looks ahead and is determined to eliminate anything that does not keep pace with progress, so as to ensure our advance toward communism. (lively applause)

We must now focus on intensifying political and ideological activities, on continuously expanding the horizons of the communists and raising their political-ideological level, so that they can better understand the great problems raised at the current stage by the development of our society and the complex international problems, and so that they can understand the changes taking place in the world and be able to act in complete unity to find the best methods of progress.

As I have repeatedly stated and as I asserted 1 year ago at the party's 60th anniversary, we must never for a moment forget that our party -- a revolutionary party representing the workers class' and all the people's aspirations for communism -- must also show receptivity toward everything that is new; it must act in accordance with the laws and requirements of socioeconomic development, must organize and activate continual changes and renovation in our socialist society.

We must be aware of the fact that contradictions do appear and will continue to appear in our society too; they can and must be understood and eliminated to permit the achievement of a new quality and a superior development. It must be understood that the struggle between new and old -- not only in the form of criticism and self-criticism, as we used to say, but also in the form of struggle between old and new and social and economic contradictions -- does exist, and in fact constitutes the basis for the superior development of our society. We must grasp this and act accordingly! This is why we must raise the political-ideological consciousness and the cultural level of the party and of our people! We must understand that raising the socialist consciousness of all our people constitutes one of the major tasks of our party, one of the major objectives of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism. (loud applause)

Our cadres' promotion policy has been very successful. We have tens and hundreds of thousands of party activists, employed in various sectors of activity -- party, state and mass organizations -- who are unabatedly implementing our party's policy. We have a generally sound cadre structure: over 77 percent are workers; thus, our party aktiv are members of the working class who have raised their political and professional level; many of them are graduates of party schools of various grades or of state schools, engineers, economists and even philosophers. Hence, when we say that 77 percent of our activists come from among the workers, we know that some of them cannot compare to any intellectual -- so to speak -- who never saw the inside of a factory. But they have one additional advantage: They know what a factory is and are close to the workers; they know that our strength and progress are closely linked to the work of the workers class and peasantry, to the unity among workers, peasants and intellectuals. Thus, our party aktiv has a sound intellectual and technical basis and a progressive Marxist-Leninist concept -- and this is another component of the strength of our party and socialist state. (loud applause)

Naturally, we must further endeavor to improve our cadres' work, to promote the best communists and the best of the best to various party, state and economic jobs, to promote those who have shown that they are prepared to make every effort to unfalteringly implement the party's policy. The number of activists who have never worked in a factory, who come straight from universities but who are mostly sons of workers and peasants, is increasing and will further increase. We must carefully coordinate the work of party and state activists, must weld it together and preserve its complete unity; we must continually preserve the unity between the party and state aktiv, and between the workers class, peasantry and all other people.

Greater attention must be given to further raising the technical, scientific and political-ideological level of our cadres in all areas, and that of all party and state activists. At the same time, we must give greater attention to and be stricter about deviations from and violations of the norms of socialist ethics and equity, about people who ignore the general interests and the interests of the people.

The party and state aktiv and the cadres in all areas must never forget that they are expected to serve the people and their interests in all circumstances, to serve socialism and the fatherland, and thus to serve the party -- the leading political force of our nation and of the people along the path of socialism and communism. (loud applause)

We must develop more intensively the revolutionary and combatant spirit of the aktiv, cadres and all communists and working people, regardless of nationality. We must keep in mind the fact that the stronger the ties between the party and the masses and the unity of the people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the stronger will be the might of our socialist society and the more certain our fatherland's progress and the implementation of the 12th congress decisions, the continuous increase in general well-being and in the people's material and intellectual living standard, in the strength, independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. (loud applause)

The plenum has also discussed the matter of letters and audiences. Generally speaking, the conclusion that emerges is that the masses and the citiznes turn confidently to the party and to party-state bodies, and that, together with the party, they want to contribute to eliminating the shortcomings, mistakes and abuses that are sometimes noted. I must state here that many of the letters written to the Central Committee and addressed to me personally concerned very important socioeconomic questions. Most of them contained valuable notifications or views, which helped us eliminate certain problems. Many notified us of abuses committed, sometimes by state bodies. Unfortunately, some of the notifications and letters turned out to be correct. On the one hand, it is good that people feel confident to write and that their letters are answered; but it would be even better if there were no reasons for such letters, if we acted -- as we must -- to eliminate the grounds for them. Let us put an end to abuses and illegalities; let us pay more attention to the working people's problems and interests and deal with them in a timely way and in keeping with the country's laws. When notifications do not conform to our socialist regulations, we must explain to their authors why they are wrong, and make them understand. We must better organize our supervision and acitivities in all areas so as to make it unnecessary for the working people to appeal as high up as the Central Committee about certain negative elements in the work of party, state or mass bodies and organizations. Hence, the conclusion that emerges is that we must improve our work and pay more attention to solving general problems; we must introduce order, discipline and exactitude and eliminate all illegalities. We must give more and greater attention to the working people and to their problems, help them and solve such problems when they are justified, or help them understand when they are not. This is one of the important aspects of our mass political work, of the work of civic organizations, trade unions, of the UCY and other mass organizations, of our party organizations and state collective management bodies, of all party and state organizations. This will strengthen even further the unity of the people around the party and within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. [loud applause]

Esteemed comrades, during this plenum we discussed international problems as well. I will refer very briefly to those problems, the activity carried out by the Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee during the last year. Certainly, we have acted in the spirit of the 12th party congress decisions. We have proceeded and we proceed from the fact that, in fulfilling the tasks of our country's socialist development, we also contribute to the general cause of socialism and peace and that therefore we must actively participate in international life and must do all we can to promote a policy of peace, detente and national independence.

The central problem that is posed today is that of peace or war. The international situation has reached such a degree of tension that we must do all we can to stop this dangerous trend toward war, to stop the arms race and see to it that the policy of detente is resumed.

I do not now want to refer to the causes that led to this situation; we have discussed them and will have the opportunity to discuss them again in the future. However, it is necessary to continue to act with great determination to resolving disputes by negotiations alone. Life demonstrates that it has been easy to begin certain conflicts but that it is very difficult now to stop them. Therefore, we must do all we can to rule out armed and military means. We must act to resolve disputes between countries by negotiations alone.

It is necessary to struggle with determination to stop the arms race and, within this framework, to stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to achieve the withdrawal of existing ones. One cannot speak about security in Europe without stopping the installation and withdrawal of those missiles, without further eliminating all shorter or longer-range nuclear missiles. The European peoples' very life and existence is in danger -- and we must do all we can in this respect!

Soon -- in June -- a new UN disarmament meeting will take place. It is necessary for us to already take action to contribute to intensifying the peoples' struggle for disarmament and to bring about decisions and tangible measures at that UN session. I believe that in the coming months we must intensify peace actions in our country in close connection with such peace actions in Europe and other countries. We must lend the peace movement new dynamism and we must stop the actions of various circles to avert the peoples' attention from peace and lessen their struggle for peace.

More than ever it is of decisive importance now to increase the role of the people's masses and generally of peoples in the struggle for disarmament and peace. It lies in the power of peoples -- and I believe that our plenum must decide to proceed to take new actions and strengthen solidarity with the European nations and with nations from other parts of the world in their struggle for disarmament and peace. This is the manner in which we will fulfill our international task which is of primary importance under the current international circumstances! (loud applause)

It is necessary for us to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries. We must act to strengthen relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned, the small and medium-sized countries and we must understand that they represent a new and powerful force in the international scene and that the struggle between the rich and poor is an important factor today in the world struggle against imperialism, the peoples' oppression, against war and for peace. The struggle for the new economic order is the struggle of peoples who have won their independence and are acting to become masters of their destinies and to put an end to economic inequalities in the international arena. (loud applause)

Let us strengthen solidarity with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist, social-democratic parties and the national liberation movements, with the ruling parties, the democratic forces everywhere and with all those who are for a policy for detente, independence and peace. The unity of all parties and progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of all forces favoring peace today constitutes an international requirement of exceptional importance. There may exist differences of opinions on numerous international issues and on the means and methods of building socialism. One may say that one or another socialism is better or will be superior; life has demonstrated all this. The central issues today must not be that someone will build the socialist society in better form and with better results or faster than ever before. The central issues for us are to unite our forces to avert the danger of war and to ensure the peoples' right to decide on their development road without any outside interference and to choose it in keeping with their own desires. No one can impose the socialist road just as no one can stop the peoples' socialist development! The peoples themselves will decide -- and we are firmly convinced that socialism and communism represent the golden future of mankind. (loud applause)

In this spirit we want to assure the Central Committee plenum that we will continue to act and that the party, the Political Executive Committee and the government will do all they can to unswervingly implement the 12th party congress guidelines and general line since they have also proved to be the correct line in international issues. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, in conclusion, once again I would like to refer to the fact that the unanimous adoption of all points on the plenum agenda demonstrates that our entire Central Committee and all our people, in close unity, are determined to do all they can and to act with all their might to fulfilling this year's plan and the 5-year plan.

Let us thus proceed with great determination to take all necessary measures to ensure, in each unit, in each field of activity, that the tasks devolving upon everyone are fulfilled.

Once again I want to stress that we must ensure the completion of agricultural work, of sowing under the most favorable conditions to thus ensure a lasting basis for good agricultural crops.

We must act with great determination to increase the role of party organizations and bodies in uniting all working people, all forces with a view to fulfilling the plan in all sectors. I am firmly convinced that the party organizations and bodies and all working people will take such action that they will, indeed, achieve the results we all hope for.

With this conviction, I wish all of you success in your overall activity! I wish the communists and all working people great successes and much good health! (Loud, prolonged applause)

FURTHER DETAILS ON CEAUSESCU-EVREN TALKS 2 APR

AU061819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, continued at the Palace of State Council in Bucharest, on Tuesday, April 6.

Participating were the ministers of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and of Turkey, Ilter Turkmen.

The two heads of state resumed their broad exchange of views on the evolution of the international political situation.

The concern of the two countries was expressed over the current international tension and the necessity was highlighted of action to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and observance of national independence, for the political negotiated settlement of interstate differences, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from the international life, for the assertion of each nation's supreme right to develop freely and self-reliantly on the road of economic and social progress.

During the talks, the European questions held an important place in consideration of the fact that Romania and Turkey are European states and taking into account Europe's role in the international life, the complexity of the situation on the continent -- where the most powerful arsenals are concentrated at present, nuclear in particular, which is a grave threat to civilization, to the existence of the peoples in this geographic zone and on the globe. It was considered that, under these conditions, everything possible should be done for the Madrid meeting to proceed in a constructive spirit when it is resumed and to conclude with positive results, to lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to ensure the continuity of the process of European security and cooperation process started in Helsinki.

During the talks it was considered that the fundamental questions on which the peace and security of the European Continent and of the world depended was the halting of the arms race, the passage to efficient measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

The need was emphasized to work for the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America to conclude with positive results, to lead to a full agreement on intermediate missiles and other weapons. The Romanian head of state pointed to the importance Romania attached to the participation of the European states in these negotiations in one form or another which directly concern all the countries of the continent. It was shown that more than at any other time the European states should assume an ever higher responsibility and to take an interest in participating in the conclusion of an agreement on halting the deployment of new medium range missiles and on passing to the withdrawal of those in place.

Likewise, the exchange of views brought to the fore the special attention Romania and Turkey attach to the improvement of the political climate in the Balkans, to the transformation of this region into a zone of good neighbourliness, confidence, bi- and multilateral understanding and cooperation -- as an integral part of a Europe free of nuclear weapons, as a contribution to the cause of peace and collaboration in the world. The necessity was also highlighted to solve disputed questions, all litigations in the Balkans by means of negotiations alone. In this respect, the importance was stressed of solving the Cyprus issue by ensuring its integrity and independence, the peaceful coexistence between the two communities, fact which would meet the interests of the general normalization of the relations among Balkan countries, of expanding collaboration in the Balkans and of strengthening peace in Europe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized once again that Romania, which has good relations with all the Balkan countries, was for the convening of a summit meeting of the states in the region in order to discuss together the ways of overcoming the existing problems of building confidence, strengthening collaboration and peace in the Balkans. It was also considered that, under the current international circumstances, such a meeting would be possible going down as a positive act in the life of the entire continent.

Pointing to the profoundly negative implications of the arms race, of the world economic crisis, of the widening gaps between states, it was appreciated that a priority objective was the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, based on equality and equity, which should favour the progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, facilitate the broad access of the nations to the gains of modern science and technology, to ensure world economic stability.

During the talks the two heads of state stressed that action was required for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of both the existing states of conflict and war, and of all litigations among states.

The two sides highlighted that the just and lasting settlement of the complex questions confronting mankind called for the active participation in the international life of all countries, regardless of size or social system.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Kenan Evren emphasized the wish of Romania and of Turkey to strengthen their cooperation in the world arena, in the service of the peoples' lofty ideals of freedom and independence, of peace, collaboration and progress.

The talks passed in an atmosph·e of cordiality and friendship, of understanding and mutual esteem.

TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN'S VISIT CONTINUES

Lays Memorial Wreath

AU061046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Apr (AGERPRES) -- General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, now on a state visit in Romania, laid a wreath at the Bucharest Memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism. The ceremony was attended by ministers, generals, representatives of the municipality as well as by the Turkish officials accompanying the distinguished guest.

The same morning, General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, laid a wreath at the Ghencea Turkish military cemetery.

Visits Bucharest Enterprises

AU061322 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Summary] After their second round of talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Turkish President Kenan Evren, accompanied by Romanian and Turkish officials, visited the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise.

"The visit was an opportunity for the distinguished Turkish guest to become directly acquainted with the special technical equipment and top technology applied in this enterprise, as well as with products which are valued abroad and which are destined for sectors of great importance such as the energy, metallurgical, chemical sectors and the construction material industry."

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenan Evren then visited the Bucharest computer enterprise, where they were shown the latest products built by this top industrial branch and their performance in various fields.

At the end of the visit, the head of state of the Republic of Turkey signed the guest book and extended wishes for new successes.

Receives Diplomatic Missions

AU061813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On Tuesday, April 6, General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, received at the palace in the Victoriei Square of Bucharest, heads of diplomatic missions and representatives of some international organizations accredited to Romania with whom he discussed in a cordial atmosphere.

The reception was attended by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other Romanian Officials.

Participating were Turkish officials accompanying the head of the Turkish Republic in his Romanian visit.

Visits Brasov County

AU061938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Apr (AGERPRES) -- In the afternoon of April 6, General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Brasov County.

The guest is accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, Lieutenant-General Constantin Popa, deputy chief of staff, Vasile Patilinet, Romania's ambassador in Ankara.

Together with the Turkish head of state are the officials accompanying him on his Romanian visit as well as Nahit Ozgur, Turkey's ambassador in Bucharest.

GROMYKO ENDS VISIT 6 APR; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Joint Communique

LD061538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- The following joint Yugoslav-Soviet communique was released in Belgrade today:

A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 4-6 April 1982.

"A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was received by and held talks with Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. During these talks the development of bilateral relations was assessed favorably and mutual interest was expressed in the further advance of cooperation between SFRY and the USSR and between the LCY and the CPSU. Topical international questions were also discussed.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko held official talks, and on that occasion they carried out a thorough exchange of views on current and prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet relations and set forth their assessments of the international situation.

"The aforementioned meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, openness and mutual respect. It was stressed that the principles on the respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference as contained in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955, as well as in other joint documents adopted on the occasion of summit meetings, represent an irreplaceable and lasting basis for a successful and stable development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The two sides particularly stressed the great contribution made by Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"Although in the assessments made by the two sides there are known differences on some international questions, it was stressed that a constant dialogue and exchange of visits at a high political level are an important factor in promoting relations and mutual understanding. The two sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, cultural-educational and other areas and they expressed their readiness for this cooperation to developing and advance on foundations of equality and reciprocal advantage.

"The two ministers expressed deep concern over the serious deterioration of international relations and emphasized the need to undertake new intensified efforts by all countries so as to check the further sharpening of the international situation and to continue the process of detente throughout the world.

"The danger represented by an increased arms race to peace and security of the world was emphasized. The two sides agreed that in such a situation it is very important and indispensable to undertake constructive initiatives and steps, and to exercise restraint in order that this race be halted and the process of real disarmament begin, in keeping with the principle of respect for equality and equal security. The conviction was expressed that the undertaking of concrete measures in the field of conventional, and especially nuclear, disarmament would represent an essential contribution to the restoration of trust between states, and that in this respect the nuclear powers had special responsibility and obligations.

"The USSR foreign minister explained in detail the essence of the new initiatives by L.I. Brezhnev as regards the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. He emphasized that these great initiatives proceed from the need for a maximum restraint by states in their military activity, and that they manifest the good will of the Soviet Union. In keeping with the principle of welcoming all initiatives declaring themselves in favor of halting the arms race, the Yugoslav side set forth its positive stand vis-a-vis President Brezhnev's proposal. The SFRY and the USSR attach great importance to the second special session of the UN General Assembly, and believe that every effort should be made in contributing to the constructive preparation and successful holding of this meeting.

"In connection with the situation in Europe, the dangers which could stem from the present exacerbation of the situation were pointed out and the importance of the consistent application of all the principles and stipulations of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act was stressed. Both sides agreed that efforts should be made to ensure that the CSCE process is successfully continued. They expressed their hope that the continuation of the Madrid meeting in the autumn of this year will bring about positive results, particularly concerning the conference on the measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe. Both sides made the evaluation that the draft of the concluding document, submitted by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned countries, represents a good basis for this. The readiness of both sides to operate in this direction was stressed.

"The two sides emphasized that mankind has no alternative to active peaceful coexistence and that lasting peace, security and stability in the world can only be ensured on this basis. This demands respect for the principles of the UN Charter and their consistent application in international relations. On behalf of their governments, the two ministers emphasized the great importance and role of the United Nations in the preservation of peace and for the solution of international problems by means of negotiations. The SFRY and USSR support the efforts being made in the United Nations in the fields of disarmament and the peaceful solution of disputes and crises, while observing the rights of all peoples and countries to their autonomous and independent development.

"The two sides expressed concern about the dangerous intensification of the Middle East events and emphasized the need for an immediate undertaking of urgent measures by the international community to achieve the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to implement the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to their return, their self-determination and the creation of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO as their sole and legitimate representative.

"The two sides stressed the need to undertake measures to ensure a faster development by the developing countries and to create conditions for their equal inclusion in the international division of labor and for their general advancement. They emphasized the need to start, as soon as possible, global talks within the framework of the United Nations as a way which would lead to the establishment of a new international economic order.

"The SFRY and the USSR express their support to peoples for their national liberation, the complete liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, racism and all aspects of oppression, and for their political and economic independence.

"The SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs informed the USSR foreign minister about the activities and efforts of the nonaligned countries to achieve general detente in the world and to solve world problems in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter, and emphasized the importance which Yugoslavia attaches to the policy of nonalignment in international relations. The Soviet side positively assessed the role of the Nonaligned Movement countries in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation and the elimination of the danger of war. It expressed the conviction that the forthcoming seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries would contribute to the achievement of these aims.

"The two sides expressed satisfaction about the results of the meetings and talks. They assessed that these talks were very useful and that they represented a contribution to further promotion of friendly cooperation and to the strengthening of trust and mutual respect between the SFRY and the USSR. The USSR foreign minister invited the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

Airport Departure

LD061106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, left Belgrade at 1100 today upon the conclusion of his 2-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Surcin Airport Gromyko and his associates were seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Java Obradovic, assistant federal secretary; Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to Moscow; Ronald Strelec, federal secretary adviser and head of the department for Eastern Europe; other representatives of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Belgrade. A joint official statement will be released today on the official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by the Soviet minister of foreign affairs and on his talks with Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

Sundic Commentary

LD061702 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The just-concluded visit by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, to Yugoslavia was, in brief, very successful and mutually beneficial. During his meetings with top Yugoslav leaders Sergej Kraigher, Sudan Dragosavac and Veselin Djuranovic, as well as with his host Josip Vrhovec, Gromyko outlined the Soviet Union's views on topical international problems and questions which directly concern Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, and became acquainted with Yugoslavia's stances on all questions which were raised during the talks. The talks might also have registered differences and identity of assessments as regards individual problems but certainly not any vagueness in expressing opinions and views about them. The dialogue was held in an atmosphere of full openness and tolerance and the order of themes was chosen by the interlocutors, and no question which was raised was left unanswered, regardless of the similarities or differences of the stances. The two sides moved within the framework of the principles outlined and enshrined in numerous Yugoslav-Soviet documents, fully basing themselves on their lasting and still topical values. In other words, everything that is common and that determines relations and cooperation between the two socialist countries received new encouragement during the talks, while differences were discussed quietly and with understanding of the positions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union without either side attempting to conceal them.

Like many earlier meetings, especially at summit level, this latest meeting has also shown that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation in all fields of mutual interest and to an exchange of views on topical international problems. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union share the view that the existing world situation is very delicate and that it can also become extremely dangerous if it continues. It is true that we differ on the approach as regards the way to overcome the present tension in the world but we do not differ about the need to work persistently on this problem. After all, both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union need peace. Even if our paths to this goal differ -- as they fairly often do -- this does not lessen the importance of what is common to us in the struggle for lasting and stable peace in the world.

The cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, and between the LCY and the CPSU, is in keeping with the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, and fully respecting the specific ways of building of socialism. It is of great importance for the relations and trends in the communist and workers' movement and between the socialist countries. At the same, it also represents the best affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries regardless of the similarities and differences in their social systems.

An important place in the Soviet-Yugoslav talks was given to the relations between the LCY and the CPSU. On this occasion, it is especially necessary to emphasize the importance, so to speak, of reaffirming the principles of the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe, which have lately been rarely mentioned at all. The fact that Gromyko, in his capacity as member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, invited the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee to visit the Soviet Union and conveyed greetings from Leonid Brezhnev to the Yugoslav state and party leadership, confirms the desire of both parties to exchange views more frequently and to promote still further mutual cooperation. In conclusion, let us also say that both the Yugoslav and the Soviet sides have every reason to be satisfied with the course and outcome of the talks and this is sufficient to assess the talks as very successful.

PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS IN TRADE WITH USSR VIEWED

AU031809 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 82 p 6

[Dragan Vukcevic report]

[Summary] Moscow, March -- Last year and in the first 3 months of this year, Yugoslav-Soviet commodity trade was significantly greater than planned. The volume of industrial cooperation and economic specialization between the two countries tripled.

In 1981, our country exported goods worth $3,643,000,000 to the USSR, or $1,154,000,000 more than in the preceeding year. In addition, in the past 5-year period, transactions in industrial cooperation and specialization worth $500,000,000 were concluded, while the value of these transactions was $1.5 billion.

Last year, the value of Yugoslav exports to the USSR was $676 million greater than imports from the USSR. Thus, our deficit, which at the beginning of 1981 totaled about $1 billion, was reduced to $323 million at the end of last year, while in mid-February it totaled merely $19 million. These results have been achieved by increased Yugoslav exports and by changed Soviet policy in commodity exchange with our country. Last May, it was agreed that our deficit should be liquidated within 2-3 years in such a way that Yugoslavia should build industrial projects and increase its construction services in the USSR and export more equipment and ships. However, none of this occurred and the balancing of the payments deficit within a single year meant a sigificant burden for our economy.

Instead of insisting on implementing the aforementioned agreement, the USSR insisted on an increase in exports of our food products and consumer goods and a slowdown in our exports of equipment. In addition, the USSR reduced the deliveries of energy raw materials to Yugoslavia by 25 percent compared with 1980. Last year, the USSR did not deliver the contracted 360,000 tons of oil and oil derivatives and for this reason our country was forced to buy oil on the convertible currency market. The USSR explained this change by saying that it was forced to export oil and to buy food in the West. In passing let us say that in 1981 the USSR did not reduce its deliveries of oil to any other country except to Yugoslavia.

All this has caused an unexpected and rapid change in the structure of our commodity trade and had an unfavorable effect on our economy. Exports of ships and products of the machinebuilding industry were reduced, while exports of raw materials and producer goods have begun to stagnate. The value of consturction work was reduced by $30 million below the agreement for the 1981-1985 period. Yugoslav businessmen also offered greater quantities of food than they were able to deliver and they also offered transactions based on exports for food which in many cases were unrealistic.

Prices continue to be a problem in the trade between the two countries. The USSR claims that because of high prices no agreement were concluded with our producers of ships, large electric motors, ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metals and other products. However, last year, Yugoslavia had to pay 11 percent more than the world price for Soveit oil. The USSR also increased the price of coal and coke by 7.8 percent. This attitude has manifold consequences: it frequently creates insurmountable difficulties and it slows down the commodity trade in general. It appears that this suits the USSR because our economy is forced to increase the physical volume of our exports to make up for the value of Soviet products exported to Yugoslavia.

Our economy also frequently acts disunited on the Soviet market and is poorly informed about the price trends on the world market. This contributes to the fact that some agreements are concluded under unfavorable conditions for our country.

Last year, noticeable results were achieved in our trade with the USSR. However, if Soviet exports to Yugoslavia continue to stagnate -- and there are signs of this -- it may be that commodity exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries will expand only slowly. At any rate, this will depend on analyses of past results, which demonstrate that real opportunities exist for increasing commodity trade over the $6.61 billion realized last year.

WEST GERMAN SPD OFFICIAL HORST EHMKE VISITS

Meets Grlickov

LD052152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Aleksandar Grlickov had talks here today with member of the Presidency of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Horst Ehmke.

During the friendly meeting Grlickov and Ehmke expressed concern over current developments in the international situation and readiness for further efforts towards reviving detente. They stressed the view that the focuses of crisis in the world should be eliminated as soon as possible.

Grlickov and Ehmke also exchanged views on trends in the workers' and progressive movement in Europe and in other parts of the world. They stressed that all progressive political forces in the world must do everything to resolve the questions at hand in the interest of consolidating world peace.

Talks With Dolanc

LD061418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia LCY Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc met today with member of the Presidency of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Horst Ehmke.

In the ensuing friendly talks, they exchanged information on the two parties' activities in the internal and international fields. Dolanc spoke about Yugoslavia's present social-political and economic development, the activities of the LCY and preparations for its 12th congress. Some current questions related to bilateral relations were also discussed.

Sees Dragosavac

LD062046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dusan Dragosavac today received in Belgrade Dr. Horst Ehmke, Presidency member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. In the ensuing talk both sides stressed the interest in further advancing cooperation on equal footing between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, as well as between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the extensive and friendly talk Dragosavac informed his guest on internal socio-economic trends, the role and the activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Dr. Ehmke discussed a number of aspects of the internal situation in the Federal Republic and current preoccupations of the Social Democratic Party.

HERLJEVIC NOTES SUCCESS OF KOSOVO EXERCISES

LD062144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav police units are capable of successfully carrying out organized actions on any terrain and under all weather conditions.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic stated today at the completion of the joint exercise of units and organs for internal affairs of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Yugoslav constituent republics and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. [as received]

The goal of today's exercise was to test the capability for carrying out joint tasks in the field of security with the emphasis on training the police for destroying possible terrorist and other hostile groups fast. Herljevic stressed that in the couse of the exercise good cooperation was realized with the working population and citizens of Kosovo, the Kosovo youth in particular. He said that the exercise has shown that Yugoslavia is ready consistently to persevere on Tito's road of fraternity and unity and that this is why no effort will be spared to protect the achievements and social values of the socialist revolution and building.

KOSOVO MUSLIM OFFICIAL SCORES DEMONSTRATORS

LD061426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- A representative of the Muslim religious community in Kosovo, the largest religious community in this Yugoslav province, Haji Jakup Hoxha has stated that telations between this religious community and the Yugoslav state "have been good ever since the liberation." "We have never encountered any obstacles in the performance of religious service, and the building of mosques", stated Hoxha in an interview with the Zagreb weekly DANAS. He stated emphatically that "those who have taken part in the demonstrations (in Kosovo) had no connections with either the church or the mosque". "Honest people have not chosen this way but have denounced the demonstrations, for they are not in the interest of either Kosovo, or the religious community", Hoxha stated.

Hoxha stated that the events in Kosovo had been condemned by the overwhelming majority of the believers. "After the demonstrations, when the brotherhood and unity were shaken, we convened the Head Council of the Ulema (the association of Muslim priests) and also went out to the countryside to call not only on the khojas and imams but also on prominent, good, upright and honest people who know the value of the common struggle and of everything we have built", Hoxha said. He stressed that all those who had taken part in these discussions had condemned the demonstrations as harmful for Kosovo and Yugoslavia as a whole.

Hoxha said the Moslems in Kosovo enjoy full religious freedom. "We have a religious school, built with the help of society, with over 200 pupils. Believers are free to go on pilgrimage and every year around 50 people from Kosovo travel to Mecca," the spokesman said. He added that the Moslem religious community in Kosovo calls on believers to take part in the activities of the Socialist Alliance, to help in building roads, water supply systems and long distance power lines. Haji Jakup Hoxha particularly underlined the success Kosovo has achieved in its development in Socialist Yugoslavia.

PRIZREN LC ORGANIZATION HOLDS ELECTION MEETING

AU020656 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 82 p 3

[J. Markovic report]

[Summary] Prizren, 30 Mar -- Today's election conference of the League of Communists of Prizren summed up the results achieved and mistakes made in the 4-year work.

In an introductory speech by Votim Demiri, heretofore president of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Prizren, and in the discussion it was stressed that that period was marked by intensive activity of members of the League of Communists. Special results have been achieved in the struggle against an escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Hostile groups which wrote hostile slogans and pamphlets have been detected, and the struggle to unmask the enemy continues.

"Since last year's demonstrations in Kosovo, communists in this commune purged their ranks and enriched them with new content. Thus, 35 members were expelled from the League of Communists and 21 of them were punished with party punishments. During the past 4 years, 1,900 new members were admitted to the League of Communists, and thus there are 6,990 members of the League of Communists in the commune. In the 1970-1980 period, 654 Serbian and Montenegrin families with 1,609 members emigrated to other places outside Kosovo. As is stated in the report of the communal committee of the League of Communists of Prizren, emigration mainly took place because of economic reasons, but also because of the pressure of Albanian nationalists."

Participating in the discussion, Sinan Hasani, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said that the enemy was still present in our circle. He said that organized activity by all forces to unmask the enemy was necessary.

A new communal committee of 45 members was elected, half of whom are direct producers. Skender Gasi, director of the Farmakos pharmaceutical factory of Prizren, was elected the new president of the communal committee, and Jordan Kostic was elected secretary.

SERBIAN LC BODY VIEWS CONGRESS REPORT, KOSOVO

AU061633 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The public discussion on the draft documents for the ninth congress is underway in all organizations and organs of the League of Communists of Serbia. The Central Committee Presidium commission for relations among nationalities today examined the draft political report. Members of the commission discussed the document as whole, but of course they devoted most attention to the parts on the development and problems of relations among nationalities and on Kosovo. Mirjana Trajkovic reports on the points made in the discussion:

A year has passed since the Kosovo events and the report should more precisely indicate the protagonists of the counterrevolution, Milovan Markovic suggested. He believes that the center of the counterrevolution is Pristina University. We think he is entitled to say this, for he is a professor at the philosophy department at Pristina University and knows the situation well.

Markovic provided an interesting division of the Albanian professors into three groups: The first group contains the extremists who worked all the time and still do from the positions of Albanian irredentism. These professors were the organizers of this stage of the counterrevolution and will be again in the coming period. The second group consists of the professors who firmly stand on the line of the League of Communists and who struggle against the irredentists. As a rule they are elected to leading organs, but it must be said that they meet with resistance in some departments. The third and largest group are so-called sympathizers. According to Milovan Markovic they are the ones who verbally declare themselves in favor of the League of Communists but privately support the Albanian Workers Party line.

In addition to the suggestion that the protagonists of the counterrevolution should be identified, several other remarks were made. One remark was that the report should say more about the position of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. The present draft does not say what the League of Communists of Serbia failed to do to prevent emigration, and does not indicate what is now being undertaken, Radisa Bogdanovic said.

According to Milovan Markovic, the report also fails to insist consistently on responsibility for the Kosovo events. If this is missing, former leaders will enter history because they have remained unpunished. These matters are incomprehensible is one knows that punishment is meted out for betraying the country in every society, Markovic pointed out. He was supported by Radislav Simic. Simic expressed his fear that Muhmut Bakali is becoming practically a hero of the Albanian people. This is indicated by a leaflet, Simic pointed out, which has circulated in Kosovo. It says: Headed by Bakali, we mark the anniversary of the Kosovo republic.

Considering that Kosovo is an integral part of Serbia, a part of the reponsibility for what has happened in the province is also borne by the League of Communists. However, this is lacking in the report, Milenko Mumca remarked. These and other remarks about the draft report will be conveyed to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. The deadline for all the organizations and organs of the League of Communists is 10 April.

POLITIKA REPORTERS APPRAISE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU011737 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 82 p 6

[T. Nesic and Z. Zejneli commentary: "Tactics of Exhaustion"]

[Text] Those who happened to be in Pristina recently were able to feel, even if only a little, the danger of psychological war to which the counterrevolutionary forces of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists are obviously resorting, or to frequently hear among the Kosovo people the question: How long can this last? In an atmosphere of uncertainty, the most frequent question is: If the enemy continues to use these tactics of exhaustion, what are the limits to which this can be allowed to go? The impression is gained that, in the present atmosphere of waiting and of a continued process of exhaustion, less time and energy is left for many important issues, as a result of the fact that all social forces are extensively concerning themselves with the enemy. The economic consequences also are accumulating. It is certain that because of all that, in addition to what burdens production operations in the entire country, the economic operations here find it more difficult to move with a sure step. The practice of largely distributing unearned incomes still continues, and personal incomes are growing unjustifiably quickly, at some places perhaps to insure "peace in the house." It is thus possible to assume that the price of what is happening today will be even higher tomorrow. And it certainly will not be the counterrevolutionary forces but the working people and honest citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the wider community who will have to compensate for that. In the meantime, what is perhaps most deserving of our attention is what is happening to the people now, and what will happen if the enemy tactics of exhaustion are not cut short. If the uncertainty continues, the faith of the people in the possibility for timely and correct solutions will decline. It is known that, pursuing his actions, the enemy has a goal and that is the goal of deepening mistrust among the people. In an atmosphere of tension and waiting, the nationalists and irredentists find it easier to undermine by spreading misinformation, and therefore the warning becomes even more important that waiting too long to see whether the enemy will make his move or not can help him fulfill some of his goals.

For instance, probably as a result of all that, here it is still possible to hear more about intentions to emigrate than about any firm plans to stay.

What is encouraging is the fact that the forces opposing the enemy are acting increasingly more deliberately, and are applying the necessary division of labor in this connection. The League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations are more and more completely orienting their engagement to the ideological-political struggle. The opposition to the enemy is growing stronger and increasingly organized where people work and live, and thus the enemy is no longer able to use deception by claiming that the masses of people are allegedly on his side. And this situation further provides greater scope for the security organs to act more energetically and effectively.

Briefly, the society is more and more demonstrating its determination to defend and protect itself. This determination must obviously continue to be confirmed daily. For it is certain that there is no need to try to prove who can endure longer, but it is necessary to clearly demonstrate to whose advantage the relationship of forces is. And this relationship is such that there is no need even to leave the enemy the initiative of testing the level of patience and endurance.

SERBIA ADOPTS LAW ON POWERS THROUGHOUT REPUBLIC

AU031728 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 82 p 1

[S. Lazarevic report]

[Text] With the majority vote of delegates, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia adopted at its session yesterday an important legal document that finally regulates the character, organization and work of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The provisions of this law will be applied uniformly throughout the entire territory of the republic, in accordance with the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia because the delegates simultaneously rejected the amendment which the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina submitted to this draft document.

The draft bill on republican administration also obtained the support of most the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In adopting this law, the delegates did not adopt the supplements which the Assemblies of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo submitted in the form of amendments.

The importance of the adopted documents is certainly in the fact that they precisely regulate the position of the republican organs about which as well as about the implementation of certain unified functions of the republic there existed different views in Serbia. For this reason Article 117 of the adopted law on the organization and work of the Executive Council states verbatim that "on the basis of the Article 300, Paragraph one, Point 1 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, this law is applied uniformly throughout the territory of the republic."

The amendment of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which failed to obtain the majority vote of the delegates yesterday, proposes a supplement to Article 117 practically in a single sentence which stresses that this uniform application of the law must be in "accordance with the rights and duties which the Executive Council has toward the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia." In fact, the explanation of the supplement sets forth a different position than the one adopted and, according to the supplement, the Executive Council does not have an equal right, duty and responsibility throughout the territory of the republic. On the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces, the provincial organs would be responsible for implementing regulations.

This means in practice not only that the activity of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will be restricted to the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia without the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces, but also be prevented from carrying out the unified functions which the republic as a sociopolitical community has according to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. By adopting the amendments to the proposed law, the position of the republican administrative organs would also have been settled in a similar way, and the delegates of the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia could not agree to this.

However, it is necessary to mention that work on adopting the law on the Executive Council and on the republican administrative organs had been going on for a long time in the organs and bodies of the republic and the socialist autonomous provinces. A certain difference in the interpretation of the constitutional provisions, as well as the views that the final adoption of these laws should be postponed until the positions had been completely coordinated in the republic contributed to this.

The situation is now changed: The proposed amendments were even discussed after, from a strictly procedural viewpoint, the time limit for submitting them (3 days before the session of the chambers of the Assembly) had expired. The view which has nonetheless prevailed, that the draft legal documents should be submitted to delegates for voting (yesterday's voting in the Assembly has not at all reduced the realization that differences ov views still exist because some 20 delegates voted for amendments) certainly instills optimism when the fate of other documents which should define the implementation of the unified functions of the republic and the position of the individual republican organs and bodies is considered.

PUPILS IMPRISONED FOR ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD031528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Vranje, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The five-man District Court Council in Vranje [in Serbia] chaired by Judge Ekrem Isljami, today pronounced prison sentences ranging from 2 to 6 years and correctional measures on 11 accused pupils of the Akenderberg educational center in Presevo [Serbia]. They were sentenced according to Article 136 and Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code for the criminal act of associating for the purpose of enemy activity and enemy propaganda. On 5 November 1981 in Presevo these pupils formed the Bajram Cur, illegal organization for the purpose of writing leaflets and slogans with texts advocating Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism. On 27 November last year they wrote a large number of enemy slogans on buildings and on the surfaces of Presevo streets. A few days later they also distributed leaflets of similar content.

TEACHERS PUNISHED FOR CHANGING PUPILS' NAMES

LD061434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Summary] Debar, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its last session the Municipal Conference Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia in Debar meted out ideopolitical measures of punishment to several teachers because of the impermissable changes they had made to the pupils' surnames. When enrolling the pupils they changed the suffix "ski" and substituted the Albanian and sometime the Turkish surname ending. It was established that the teachers in the Mosa Pijade primary school in the Debar village of Papradnik changed the surnames of 124 pupils between 1967-1980. Mehdi Sami who changed 41 names, and another 49 during 1963-1966, and Eugen Cami, who changed 25 surnames, were expelled from the League of Communists. Dervis Zair, who changed 27 names, and Sami Maskuli, who changed 17 surnames, received a final warning. Ise Kosovrasti, Nermine Cice and Sezair Sabedin received a warning from the party. The committee recommended that these people no longer be involved in educational work.